REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,968.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th November 1877.

The *Java* is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P. Commander O. P. Mitchell, on SATURDAY, the 10th Nov., 1877, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 6th November 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.
CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CASTALIA	2,200	424	November 10.
ITALIA	2,245	424	„ 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	„ 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	At fortnightly intervals.
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	
EUROPA	2,277	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

N. B.—The Castalia will not call at Naples.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer ACHILLE, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th January 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 3.0	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

The steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

Vessels.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. AUSTRIA	3200	400	on 30th Nov. 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3500	400	on 21st Dec. „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. JANNI, Agent.

38, Bombay Green, November 1, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th Nov.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W. Haselwood	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	11th Dec. do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	25th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. R. Hector	9th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

S. S. CASTALIA.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.

WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 10th instant.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 2, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, COTTON, HEMP, HIDES, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

1,200 bags of grain, linseed, wheat, bajree, rice, ooreed, rapeseed, gram, cotton, hemp, hides, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., AT THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

A lot of unserviceable surgical instruments, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, a first class sympathetic grand piano, by Soundy & Co., a sweet-toned rosewood harmonium, crockeryware, books, a fine collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, a handsome riding pony, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Captain R. L. Marryat, R. E., the same comprises, red bordered dinner service, plated ice-pitcher, table candlesticks, &c., handsome seasoned French polished furniture, such as round dining table for 12 persons, dining-room chairs, dumb waiter, whatnots, handsome drawing room tables, easy chairs, conversation sofa, chiffonier, rich Brussel's carpet, a plated double light hanging argand lamp, a first class sympathetic grand piano by Soundy & Co., a sweet-toned rosewood harmonium with 3 stops by C. Riethelmer, cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

At 2 p.m.

A handsome grey riding pony.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 p.m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Frere Bunder.

300 superior 1st class Moulmein teak squares.

And at the Tank Bunder.

50 tons teak scantlings of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a first class mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a handsome light English built open carriage, a very strong comfortable double seated brougham, a collection of choice plants and ferns in tubs and pots, &c., at Marine Lines.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Commander G. T. Robinson to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., at his residence in Marine Lines, the whole of his valuable household furniture, piano, carriages, &c., of which full particulars will shortly be given.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view on and after Wednesday the 7th inst.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE
A GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8,
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE BAND FUND,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER MARCH,
COMPOSED BY ALFRED PLUMPTON.
Dedicated by Permission to
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., K.C.S.I.,
Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

MISERERE SCENE FROM "IL TROVATORE,"
with Chorus.

THE ROLL CALL MARCH,
COMPOSED BY ALFRED PLUMPTON,
BY THE BAND OF THE 20th REGIMENT N. I.,
BY KIND PERMISSION OF COLONEL THATCHER.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, Rs. 3.
Numbered Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The full Programme will be issued on WEDNESDAY.

FOR SALE, the property of Mr. W. H. NEWNHAM, C. S., proceeding to England, a light four-seated SOCIABLE, with pair of Grey Arabs, aged, and Harness complete. Price Rs. 1,800. To be seen at No. 37, Marine Lines.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TO SHIPPERS.—Advertiser having great facilities, is prepared to UNDERTAKE the PURCHASE, on COMMISSION, of all kinds of produce—Cotton, Grain, Flax, Hides, Horns, Tallow, Timber, &c., &c., in the Upper Provinces. Also to find suitable markets for the sale of all descriptions of merchandize.

Apply, stating terms, to Mr. B, Post Office, Roorkee, N. W. P.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship AGRA, Toms, Master, from LONDON, are requested to SEND off BOATS for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Toms will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck, and no claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, November 3, 1877.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,

The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe, and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0 ; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

FOR SALE,

FIELD MICROSCOPES of every description, with Lenses complete.

MAGIC LANTERNS with Argand and Solar Lamps and Slides complete.

A large TELESCOPE with Tripod Stand.

The above are in perfect order.

Also,

Scents of every description, Plated Ware, Ladies' Hand Bags, Christmas Cards, Scrap Pictures, Meerschaum Pipes, small and large Manifold Writers, Scarf Rings, Real China Ware. An Albert's Clarionet, Key A, from A. Chappell, London. Apply to

ANSELL, FLETCHER & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 9, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a GOOD DRESSMAKER. Apply with references to No. 414, care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a GOOD MILLINER. Apply with references to No. 414, care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REQUIRED, a COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, a Parisienne preferred. Address MADAME LINES, Lucknow.

MERRYWEATHER and SONS' FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

PIANOFORTE SYMPATHETIC GRAND FOR SALE at AUCTION, Captain MARRYAT'S, Marine Lines, 6th November.

WANTED, a PARTNER with CAPITAL, for a IMPORT and EXPORT BUSINESS. Apply to "L. R.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

REQUIRED, a Loan of Rs. 6000 for three years, at 10 per cent. per annum. Ample security in house property at a hill station will be given. Apply to "M.S.," this Office.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, TOP FLOOR APARTMENTS in Elphinstone Circle ; lately occupied by the Bishop of Bombay. For all particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE, at BANDORA, an excellent DOGCART, nearly new, made specially for hard work, with transverse springs and axle, well tested. Price Rs. 245. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A VERY handsome selection of CHRISTMAS CARDS, JUST RECEIVED. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works :—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

BRAVAIS' DIALYSED IRON,

THE SIMPLEST AND BEST TONIC.
PURE IRON & OXYGEN COMBINED,
IN THE FORM OF A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION,
Without the admixture of any DRUG or ACID.

These drops have no inky flavour or styptic taste, and can be taken continuously, even by the most delicate persons, without producing Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite or Headache, *and without injuring or blackening the teeth.*

They will be found invaluable, especially for women and children, in all cases of general weakness or debility, and are taken with the greatest facility on a small piece of sugar, or in a glass of wine.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON MEDICAL PRESS.

LANCET, *June* 9, 1877, says :—"Bravais' Dialysed Iron.—Graham's memorable discovery of dialysis received one of its first applications in the preparation by him of liquid ferric hydrate. Ferric chloride in solution dissolves a large quantity of the hydrate, and when the mixture is dialysed, the crystallized chloride passes through the membrane, while the colloid hydrate remains behind in aqueous solution. *Such a solution, neutral, tasteless*, and containing but little chloride, *is now before us*. It is precipitated both by acids and alkalies, but can be mixed with water in all proportions. It is a beautiful and interesting preparation, and, is neatly got up in a box containing a little pipette, and india-rubber cap for delivery of drops."

Bottles, in Card Case, with Pipette Drop Measure 4s. 6d. and 3s. each. Doses specified on each Bottle.

N.B.—The 4s. 6d. size contains sufficient for nearly two months' regular treatment.

Agents :—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—Native Dealers supplied on liberal Terms.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE.

IT HAVING COME TO OUR KNOWLEDGE that sundry parcels of spurious champagne bearing fraudulent imitations of our Brand on the Corks and Labels have been offered for sale in Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, and other places in India, we hereby beg to caution the Wine Trade and the Public generally against this fraud. We also give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against all persons forging or counterfeiting our Trade Marks, or dealing in spurious Wine falsely purporting to be our growth.

MOET and CHANDON,
Epernay, (France),

July, 1877.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business is constantly receiving large accessions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in India.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, Cheroots or Cigars...Per thousand Rs. 90	No. 2, Cavite Brand .... Per thousand Rs. 70
No. 2, Do. do. „ 50	No. 3, Cigars .... „ 40

CONNOISSEURS PRONOUNCE THESE BRANDS THE FINEST IMPORTED.

TRICHINOPOLY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCO.

Thomson's, Dawson's, and Noble's Muster per box of 100 .... Re. 1 12	Dindigul and Havannahs, per box of 100..Rs. 2 0
Do. do. per box of 250.. „ 4 0	Do. do. per box of 250.. „ 4 8

CIGARETTES.

Cope's "Bouquet" and "Peerless" brands, per box of 100 .... Rs. 2 10	Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouth pieces, per box of 100 .... Rs. 2 1
Wills's "Passing Clouds, per box of 100... „ 2 10	Do. Do. per box of 50 ... „ 1 0
	Do. Do. per box of 24 ... „ 0 18

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.
Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia.
Per tin, Re. 1.

SNUFF.

MACOUBA, 1st quality, per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & Cie.
EPERNAY.

Cash. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		Credit. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50	0	53	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

BAUVIN & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR	22	8
26	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS	31	0

An order for 3 Cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

JUST received per s. s. "Gwalior" a magnificent Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS.
LADIES' GUARD CHAINS.
LADIES' VICTORIA CHAINS.
LADIES' NECKLET CHAINS

In 15 and 18-Carat Gold. Each Chain is stamped with the "Hall Mar'k" and those which can conveniently allow it, are stamped on each link.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing 46 Patterns, will be sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

KEATING'S BON BONS
OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE First DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES of the Corps will take place on THURSDAY, 8th, and SATURDAY, 10th instant.

STAFF NIGHT.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1877.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bt., K.C.S.I.,
Honorary Colonel of the Corps.
WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
THE DOMESTIC DRAMA IN THREE ACTS,
By H. T. CRAVEN,
ENTITLED,
MIRIAM'S CRIME.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
THE SCREAMING FARCE,
SLASHER and CRASHER.

PRICES.

First Night, Thursday, Nov. 8, Rs. 2 to all parts of the house.

Soldiers Sailors, and Volunteers (Bombay and Railway) in uniform, half price, this night only.

Staff Night, Saturday, Nov. 10, Rs. 3 to all parts of the house.

White uniform may be worn.

Tickets to be obtained through any Volunteer from the Officers of his Company, or of Sergeant Major Kenyon, at Head Quarters, Forbes Street.

By kind permission of Col. Carnegy, the BAND of the MARINE BATTALION will perform.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp Price—Four Annas.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply
FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

ALE of superior Moulmein 1st Class and Rangoon 2nd Clas Teak Squares.

THE LATE FIRE.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co. beg to notify that they are TEMPORARILY carrying on their business in the N. E. corner of Watson's Hotel, eastern entrance. Orders for Medical, Legal, Juvenile, Scientific, and Military Works, as well as Novels, Cheap Literature, Bound Books, Letts's Diaries, and some Works of Reference and General Literature can now be executed.

The Books damaged are now to the number of several thousands in Bennett's Auction tents, where they will be sold by Auction on a date to be hereafter notified.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.—Large quantities of stock are on the way out, and T. & Co. hope shortly to be able to execute a good proportion of orders.

Customers who have bought goods to account during October will much oblige by furnishing particulars, as the records of Town business for the whole of October and of Up-country business from 23rd to 31st October have been destroyed.

THACKER & Co. will also be much obliged by the EARLY PAYMENT of OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.

THACKER & Co.

Watson's Hotel, Bombay, Nov. 2, 1877.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUG WAREHOUSE AND DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT,
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Savory and Moore's Infants' Food.
Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk.
Cocoa and Cocoatina.
Angostura Bitters, Dr. Siegert's.
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.
Friedrichshall Bitter Water.
Carlsbad Water.
Pullna Water.
Honey-Comb Bath Sponges.
Turkey Toilet Sponges.
Silicated Carbon Stone Filters.
Glass Table Filters.
Family Medicine Chests.
Pocket Knives and Scissors.
Razors and Shaving Brushes.
Pencil Cases and Pens.
Fancy Ink Stands.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Pipes and Tobaccos.
Lime Fruit Juice.
Lime Juice Cordial.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

POLICE ORDER.

AS THE DEWALLEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned, that if any person LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORK in or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare, he will be TAKEN INTO CUSTODY by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, November 1, 1877.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on the dates mentioned below for the following Contracts :—

Oils, Firewood and Charcoal, Cattle Equipment and Commissariat Dead Stock, Wooden, Copper and Ironware articles, Beef and Mutton, and Ice	7th November 1877
Onion, Vegetables, Rice, Salt, Dhall, Ghee, &c.	12th Do.
Tea	15th Do.
Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter	21st Do.

Further particulars can be learnt on application at this Office.

W. KEAYS, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, November 2, 1877.

MUSIC ! MUSIC ! ! MUSIC ! !

TEMPLE BAR,
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

ICES ! ICES ! ! ICES ! ! !

ORCHESTRA PLAYS ON
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY
EVENING FROM ½ PAST 6.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to BUILD a LARGE HOUSE, SHOP, or OFFICE, on the site of Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s late shop, which has lately been destroyed by fire, and the stables, &c., in the rear of it, the whole comprising an area of about 1,000 square yards ; and if any Firm or Company will enter into an AGREEMENT with the Undersigned to RENT it for a LONG TERM, he is prepared to build it according to an APPROVED DESIGN.

Communications will be received up to the 15th instant.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,

The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872

Bombay, November 1, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE OPENING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after THURSDAY, the Fifteenth November 1877, the Khamgaon State Railway will be again OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC and from that date, until further notice, TWO MIXED TRAINS will run daily between Jalamb and Khamgaon in connection with the Down and the Up main line Nagpur Trains as under, viz. :—

Down.	a. m.	p. m.	Up.	a. m.	p. m.
Jalamb Dep.	9 50	8 15	Khamgaon Dep.	8 10	6 35
Khamgaon Arl.	10 35	9 0	Jalamb Arl	8 55	7 20

Passengers and Goods and Parcels will be booked through between Khamgaon and all stations on this Railway, and also between Khamgaon and the stations on other Railways, with which through booking is established.

Information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the stations, or from the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, November 3, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF THE WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY TO WARORA.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the 7th November 1877, the EXTENSION of the Wardha Valley State Railway to Warora will be OPENED for Local and through Traffic, and on and from that date until further notice, Mixed Trains will, under instructions from Government, run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hingunghat and Warora as under :—

Down. Stations.		Mixed Train. P. M.	Up. Stations.		Mixed Train. A. M.
Hingunghat	Dep.	6·45	Warora	Dep.	7·30
Nagri	Arl.	7·30	Nagri	Arl	8·30
Do.	Dep.	7·35	Do.	Dep.	8·35
Warora	Arl	8·35	Hingunghat	Arl.	9·20

These trains will run in connection with the Up and the Down Mixed Trains at present running between Hingunghat and the Wardha station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

2. Information as to Fares, Rates, &c, can be obtained at the stations, or of the Undersigned.

H. CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, November 2, 1877.

SECOND YEARLY ISSUE
OF
"CHARIVARI'S
Prize Christmas Annual and Almanac for 1878."

WILL be published on or about December First, at the *Charivari* Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta, the "*Charivari* Prize Annual and Almanac for 1878." Price Rs. 2-8 ; or with Mofussil postage, Rs. 2-12.

The Annual will be well and copiously illustrated by the best European Artists in India. The Calendar especially being embellished with original artistic borders, of great beauty, and the whole will be bound in a richly ornamented cover, having an appropriate and elaborate titlepage.

The Contents will comprise Tales, Poetry, Conundrums, &c., &c., after the fashion of the ventures of this class periodically appearing in England at the Christmas Season. The Tales, Verse, &c., it is proposed to obtain by offering the following prizes :—

First, for the best original Tale, suitable to the season and to the country, length say about six to eight pages of *Charivari*.

Rs. 250 is offered as a Prize.

Secondly, for the best Original Poem, said poem to be of a humourous or serio-comic nature, not to exceed in length one hundred and fifty lines, or to be of less than one hundred lines.

Rs. 150 is offered.

Thirdly, for the best Original Conundrum, a prize of

Rs. 100 will be given.

Some of the best of the rejected tales and poems will also be taken. A selection of the conundrums will also be made to follow the prize one.

Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each contribution must be accompanied by a subscription for the Annual.

To afford time for selection, no tales, poems, or conundrums can be received for the purpose of this competition later than the 30th November.

In conclusion the proprietors call attention with confidence to the large measure of success which attended their original venture last year, and the unanimous verdict of approval which the press accorded it. It will be their endeavour to make their second venture even more worthy than their former effort of the support of the public.

A Few Copies still on hand of "Charivari's Prize Christmas Annual and Almanac for 1877."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 5TH NOV. 1877.

MARKET closed on account of Dewali holidays.

THE INDIAN MONEY MARKET.

(From Nicholls and Co.'s Financial Circular for October.)

THE market for Stocks and Shares, both before and after the Pujahs, ruled very inactive. Nothing else could have been expected with money at its present high rates. The more favourable news from the famine districts, so promising for the future, has brought about disaster and inflicted severe losses on large bodies of traders and speculators, who, not calculating on the suddenly altered prospect, had committed themselves to engagements which had to be cancelled, with the attendant loss thereon.

With the suspension of the Council Bills, heavy shipments of silver to India followed, and the price of Bar Silver advanced, as we have said, to 56*d*., from which it receded to 54¾, the present quotation. The Calcutta and Bombay mints have been unusually busy each turning out from 20 to 25 lackhs of rupees per week.

Attention has been forcibly directed in England to the severe strain on the Indian Exchequer which the famine has occasioned. Some have recommended a special grant, while others, Mr. Fawcett among the number, question its policy. On the principle that it is better to give a starving man the means and opportunity of earning a livelihood, than to supply his temporary wants, it is argued that any such special grant, though it may savour of generosity, would afford no permanent benefit to the country, unless it were to be suplemented by that more substantial aid which would follow the adoption of vigorous measures to counteract the ill effects of similar seasons of drought. The extension of our canals and railways, facilitating the means of transport of grain from one district to another, as well as to the seaboard, would serve to alleviate, if not entirely prevent, calamities such as those from which the country is still suffering. England's sympathy has been widely and nobly manifested in its liberal contributions to the Famine Relief Fund, and the mere proposal of a grant of three million sterling proves a willingness to share the burden entailed by the terrible visitation. If the interests of India came to be identified more closely with those of England, the distress occasioned, and the cost entailed, will indirectly have yielded a benefit to the country which, under different auspices, would not have accrued.

It is confidently hoped that, with the brightening prospects of the country, the long continued depression in commercial and financial circles will give way to a more satisfactory state of things. The check given to speculation by a series of disasters will have the good effect of bringing investors and traders to their senses, and the infatuation of great risks and gains being over, an abundance of money, which has no doubt accumulated in private hands, will be available for less exciting, but more legitimate, purposes. We can hardly at this season of the year look for a speedy lessening of the charges for money; but in view of coming trade demands, the large shipments of silver, amounting, since the beginning of the year, to some 13 or 15 millions sterling, cannot be overlooked. The stock of most of our Joint Stock companies are good and cheap, and when the rate of discount falls, the inducement to investors will be strong, and no doubt will be largely availed of. There is little chance of an undue inflation of prices for some time to come, but there is every prospect of a revival of confidence ere long, unless it be retarded by foreign complications, or by fresh instances of weakness and incapacity in the administration of our Imperial finances.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and eleven deck passengers.

THE SHIP ARIENT, 1,025 tons, Captain M. Webster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (June 18th), with a cargo of 1,529 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP HERMON, 1 316 tons, Captain J. E. Dillon, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool (July 13th), with a cargo of 1,843 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP DARDFORD, 1,273 tons, Captain W. Richards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (June 30th), with a cargo of 1,824 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S. S. MARLBOROUGH, 1,231 tons, Captain J. Webster, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Kurrachee (November 1st), with a general cargo, and one hundred and two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and seven second class and one hundred and seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Galloway, Miss. Bernard, Lieut. Cumberland, Mr. W. J. Scott, Mr W. Walker, two rank and file, and forty-three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta, via Galle and Colombo, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Lieut. Bell, Mr. H. Wuster, Capt. Godfrey, twenty-seven rank and file of H. M's. 48th Regt., Asst. Apoth. Korb and wife, and sixty-one deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Hermon	Dillon	Liverpool, July 13.
	Orient	Webster	Shields, June 18.
	Marlborough (s)	Webster	Kurrachee, Nov 1.
	Goa (s)	Avern	Calcutta.
5	Punjaub (s)	Smith	Bussorah, Oct 18.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Goa, Nov 3.
	Dartford	Richards	Sunderland, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Khiva (s)	Lee	Southampton.

The steamer Akola, Hay, to K Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.

1 Duke of Argyll (s)...Veith .... London, Sept 21.
Socotra (s) .... Stewart ...... Moulmein, Oct 25.
T. K. Yeen Byan (s). Lefevre .... Rang-on, Oct 18.
Japan (s) .... De midt........ Hongkong, Oct 17.
Achilles .... Robinson...... Dundee, July 4.
Susan Gilmore ...... Carver .... Liverpool, July 12.
Aphrodita .... Festay .... London, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 1—Steamers Sir John Lawrence and Satara. Ships Devonshire, Medea. Barque Assel.

PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Argyll—Rev Mrs Moore, Mr and Mrs Jeffrey and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Fox, Mrs Cobb, Miss Collins, Mrs Pumpett, Messrs Jamison, Walker, Evans, Coute, Rev P Kendal, and 8 Europeans.

Per Tse Kya Yeen Byan—Mrs Locke and 2 Misses Lefevre, Mrs Phillips.

Per Archilles—Mrs H Robinson.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Achilles—On 9th October spoke the barque Tiber in lat 2-31 N long 91-13 E, wished to be reported; also passed a large four masted sailing ship, also passed the American ship Lucy Nicholls, Searsport, both on the same date.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—898 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyrura; 146 cwts coir yarn, Moorarjee Natha.

Zerbino s—72 bales rags, Gordhun Lilladhur.

FOR LONDON.

Madras s—312½ cw's myrabollams, Dewjee Mooljee; 6 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 10 bales hides, Bawanjee Vullybhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achilla s—31 cases cigars, W Nicol and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1660 Castalia (s), Cringle—W. & A. Graham & Co.
917 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—Benn, Ashley & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1079 Madras (s). Richardson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1994 Surat (s), Burns—Mails, 19th November.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

984 Ben Veirlie (s), Evans—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1388 East Lothian, Hamilton—The Captain.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1242 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

2656 Deccan (s), Gaby—Mails, 12th November.

FOR JEDDAH.

1023 Augusta (s), Christian.
2114 Guy Mannering (s), Mann.
1326 Harald Harfager (s), Heltberg.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1133 Adele Accame, Baucoue—The Captain.
1261 Storm King, Reed—Farnham & Co.
1055 Schleswig Bride, Guttrie.

FOR HONGKONG.

1671 Teheran (s), Johnson—Mails, 13th Nov.

FOR COCHIN.

155 Kerata Roodin, Nacoda.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1718 Siam (s), Hector—Mails, 10th November.

FOR ANTWERP.

1093 Cydonia (s), Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1317 Achille (s), Forte—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1379 Northern Empire, Malcolmson.

FOR RANGOON.

343 Flying Cloud, Williams—The Captain.

FOR HULL.

1267 Menzaleh (s), Parker—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

811 Arch Druid (s), Carmichael.
7 0 Abe c rue, Lewis.
13 5 Adriana, Sinclair.
821 Agra, Hutchinson.
1292 Blairhoyle, Bryce—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1457 City of Poonah (s). Luckhurst—W. Nicol & Co.
527 Chatanooga, Freeman—Bell Brandenburg & Co.
1200 Dumfriesshire, White—Sir. C. Forbes & Co.
72 Dunphaile Castle. Hilder.
1273 Dartford, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1265 Eblana, Loven.
1498 Eildenhope. Fleet.
13 3 Flor'da, Curtis.
1253 Golconda (s). Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1124 H mewood. Pardy.
1316 Hermon, Dillon.
1499 Isaac Reed, Coley.
809 Joseph Hayden, Kruse—Knoop & Co.
1365 Maggie E. Seel, Whitting.
1436 Morua, Smith—The Captain.
1175 Marlbourgh (s), Webster.
1186 Nellie Martin (s), Fox.
1120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1430 Oreg n, Cushing.
1025 Orient, W bster.
1260 P F. Webster, Cutting—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1283 Palmas, Ekins—W. Nicol & Co.
610 Rome, Clarke—Gladstone Wyllie & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1583 South Carolina, Reyno ds—Killick, Nixon & Co.
729 Vanora, Incuster—W. Nicol & Co.
1174 Xenia, Reynolds.
1022 Zante (s), Shilstan—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
618 Fathe Salem, Machan.
99 Falor de di. Nacoda.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
2090 Bu haff ut (s). Gerv is—(French man-of-war.)
1060 Dalhousie, Elton.
4173 Euphrates (Troopship), Cuming.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence).
468 Teaser, Woodehouse.
2503 Undaunted (s), 31, Brent—Flagship.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, Nov. 3.)

Surgeon Major J Brake, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Nagpur, on being relieved by Surgeon-Major W B Beatson, Civil Surgeon, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, in these Provinces.

Surgeon-Major J F Barter, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, on being relieved by Surgeon-Major J Barko, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent Central Jail, Nagpur.

Mr A Atkins, Officiating Superintendent Central Jail, Nagpur, on being relieved by Surgeon-Major J F Barter, will revert to his substantive appointment of Inspector, Railway Police.

Mr P Walshe, Officiating 5th Class Inspector, Kamptee Cantonment Police, is dismissed from the Force.

Consequent on Mr A Atkins, Officiating Superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, reverting to his substantive appointment of Railway Inspector, Harda, the following transfers are ordered:—Mr Inspector J H Gordon, Officiating Railway Inspector, Harda, to the Wardha District.

Mr Inspector Carter, from Wardha to Chanda.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 25.

The returns, showing the result of the past Annual Course of Musketry, by the British and Native troops serving in the Bengal Presidency, are published for the information of the Army.

2 The Commander-in-Chief is satisfied with the General efficiency shown to have been gained; credit is more especially due to the 1st Battalion 11th (proceeded to England), the 1st Battalion "Northumberland" Fusiliers, the 1st Battalion "The Buffs" and the 5th King's Light Infantry; also to the 29th Punjab Native Infantry, the 5th and 4th Punjab Regiments, and the 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie's.

3 His Excellency trusts, that by a continuance of the supervision exercised by General and Commanding Officers, and by the exertions of the Field and Company officers, the practical efficiency of the Army in the use of the rifle may continue to improve.

4 The Commander-in-Chief has noticed, that though the non-exercised men of this year are, consequent on the provisions of G O No 276 of 1875, 320 of 1876, and H G G O No 17 of 1876, fewer than usual, yet the full sense of these orders has, in some corps, not yet been acted up to. No exemption of any employed or other men belonging to, or attached to, Corps of British or Native regiments, Cavalry or Infantry are, without sanction, permitted. In cases where the expediency of exercising any men is considered doubtful, a reference is to be at once made to Army Head Quarters.

5 Increased exertions are still required to facilitate the training of recruits to the use of their arms, the number remaining untrained in the British army, of three months' service with the colors, and in the Native army of nine months' service, altogether, being still excessive.

The following are the scores of the best shots, both with the Snider and muzzle loading rifle, for the season 1876-77, who have each been awarded by the Government of India, prizes of Rs. 100 and a silver medal:—

Snider.

No. Havildar Gajadhur, 27th Bombay Native Infantry

	yards							
3rd Class,...	150 yards,	4,	4,	3,	2,	3,	= 16	71
	200	4,	4,	3,	3,	4,	= 17	
	250	3,	4,	4,	4,	4,	= 19	
	300	4,	4,	4,	4,	3,	= 19	
2nd Class,...	400	3,	3,	4,	4,	4,	= 18	67
	500	3,	3,	4,	4,	3,	= 17	
	550	3,	3,	4,	3,	3,	= 16	
	600	3,	3,	3,	3,	4,	= 16	
1st Class,...	650	2,	3,	3,	3,	3,	= 14	67
	700	3,	4,	3,	4,	3,	= 17	
	750	3,	3,	4,	4,	3,	= 17	
	800	4,	3,	4,	4,	4,	= 19	

Total score, = ... 205

Muzzle-Loader.

No. Private Ummanah 30th Madras Native Infantry

	yards							
3rd Class,...	150 yards,	4,	2,	4,	4,	3,	= 17	69
	200	3,	4,	3,	4,	3,	= 17	
	250	4,	3,	3,	3,	3,	= 15	
	300	3,	4,	4,	4,	4,	= 19	
2nd Class,...	400	4,	3,	4,	4,	4,	= 19	74
	500	4,	4,	3,	3,	4,	= 18	
	550	3,	4,	4,	3,	4,	= 18	
	600	3,	4,	4,	4,	4,	= 19	
For Prizes...	500	3,	4,	3,	3,	3,	= 16	57
	500	4,	3,	4,	3,	4,	= 18	
	600	0,	3,	2,	R,	4,	= 9	
	600	R,	3,	3,	4,	4,	= 14	

Total score = ... 200

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 26.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th N I Lieut J G Morris, 44th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

32nd N I Surgeon H K M'Kay, in medical charge 25th N I, is transferred the Medical charge of the regiment.

41st N I Lieut G L T Dennis, 62nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 9th N I is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieut E C Parker, reverted to regimental duty with the 56th Foot.

Captain G A White, 40th Foot, Brigade Major, is posted to Allahabad.

G O C C dated 18th October, directing Lieut Col and Brevet Colonel T C Crowe, R H A, to proceed to England, is under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, cancelled.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified:—

8th Foot.—Majors R Whitting, 1st Battalion, and G H Cochrane, 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Major R R Franks, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars.—Major W Chaine to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

4-60th Rifles—Captain J H H Croft, to Bombay, for one month to appear before a medical board. Lieut R E W Copland-Crawford to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board.

81st Foot.—Brevet Major H A Chichester, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

92nd Foot—Captain R H Oxley to Bombay, for one month, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

CALENDAR FOR NOV. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon......... 5th, 1h. 39·1m. P.M.
First Quarter ...13th. 4h. 35 7m. A.M.
Full Moon ....21st, 3h. 10 5m. A.M.
Last Quarter ...28th, 2h. 56·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 6	Dewalee	6 5	5 23	11 19 m	5 38 m / 5 38 a
Wed. 7	Holidays.	6 5	5 23	0 19 m / 11 57 a	6 18 m / 6 18 a
Th. 8	English Mail expected.	6 6	5 22	1 1 m / 0 36 a	6 58 m / 6 58 a
Fri. 9	......	6 6	5 22	1 42 m / 1 16 a	7 41 m / 7 37 a
Sat. 10	......	6 7	5 22	2 25 m / 1 58 a	8 26 m / 8 17 a
Sun. 11	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.........	6 7	5 21	3 10 m / 2 45 a	9 17 m / 8 57 a
Mon. 12	....	6 7	5 21	3 57 m / 3 42 a	10 15 m / 9 48 a

LADY STAVELEY will be happy to receive VISITORS on THURSDAYS from 4 to 6 p.m.

H. PILKINGTON, Lieut., A. D. C.

The Cooperage, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1877.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTISTS, 7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

PARTRIDGE.—October 24th, at Debrugarh, Assam, the wife of T E O Partridge, Esq., Inspector of Labourers, of a son.

JOUBERT.—October 29th, at the Residency, Baroda, the wife of Surgeon C. H. Joubert, Officiating, Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

McLEOD—NICHOLAS—November 3rd, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven. Archdeacon Drury, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Elwes, Captain D. J. S. McLeod, Madras Cavalry, to Maria Camilla, eldest daughter of the late Major J Nicholas, Madras Staff Corps.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1877.

THE Turks seem to have found a friend in the clerk of the weather, for a fall of snow has occurred as opportunely to delay the march of the Russian force advancing by the Olti road on Erzeroum as a cloud used to descend in classical times to shield some deity who was getting the worst of it in an encounter with an audacious mortal. After the battle of Aladja Dagh every armed Turk left in Armenia outside the walls of Kars must have made the best of his way to Erzeroum, for the Russians seem to have encountered no resistance in moving along any of the roads leading to that city. The Olti road debouches into the plain of the Western Euphrates a few miles to the north of Erzeroum, and a column coming by this route could turn the fortified position of Deveboyun which lies to the east of Erzeroum, and which a force from Hassan Kaleh must attack in front. The obstruction caused by the fall of snow, which by the way will probably keep the garrison of Erzeroum from receiving reinforcements, may yet be overcome, for it is too early for the winter to set in steadily; but, unless the Olti road is quickly cleared, it is probable that the Russians at Hassan Kaleh, who seem to have fancied they were not strong enough to act alone, will content themselves with simply holding the main road to Kars till that fortress surrenders, and will leave Erzeroum to be dealt with next spring.

THE *Englishman*, after a long interval of silence, which has evidently not been employed by him in the study of the Khelat Blue Book, returns to the discussion of the question whether or not the Khan of Khelat was deceived when he entered last year into a Treaty with the Government of India binding him to let British troops occupy Quetta. Our contemporary supplies the interesting information, which is not to be found in the Blue Book, that "not only was the object of the Military Secretary's visit to make everything plain to the "Khan, but the Khan, before signing the Treaty, "entered fully into the discussion of all its details. The result of this discussion was, that "he made, on the back of the draft treaty, a note "of several objections which he entertained "to its terms; and, before the treaty was finally "settled, these objections were all inquired into "and arranged." With much simplicity, the *Englishman* adds: "Nothing could, we think, show "more clearly than these facts that everything "connected with the negotiations was perfectly "open and above board." We maintain, on the other hand, that this explanation is quite beside the purpose. We have all along assumed that the Khan and his Sirdars really were persuaded by Major Sandeman to join in requesting the British Government to send troops into Khelat; and that the Khan knew troops would be sent into his dominions is of course plain not only from the text of the Treaty itself, but from the remark the Khan made in his conversation with Lord Lytton before putting his signature to it—"that he hoped no place "in his territory would be occupied by British "troops without his previous sanction." But the whole tenour of the diplomatic correspondence shows that the Khan was led to believe the occupation by British troops of certain commanding positions in Beloochistan would only be temporary, as the declared object of the Government of India, in opening negotiations, was purely and simply to put an end to the anarchy reigning in a State bordering on the Indian Empire, and to obtain security for the free and peaceful interchange of trade between Sind and the countries of Central Asia. The idea was that the Government of India should set the Khan on his legs again, and support his authority with British bayonets till order was settled throughout Beloochistan.

The *Englishman* repeats the question to which we gave a complete answer in a previous article:—"Could any reasonable man have supposed that "we should have entered into elaborate negotia-"tions, paid three lakhs of rupees, and taken all "the other measures we did, to secure "the right of stationing a small body of "troops at Quetta for a few months only?" We reply again that undoubtedly, so far as appears from the published correspondence, the Government of India did agree that the occupation should be temporary,—not necessarily for a few months only, but till the specified purpose of setting up a strong Government in Beloochistan was fulfilled,—and that the Khan, seeing how high a price the British Government appeared to set on the restoration of order along the Sind frontier, distinctly stipulated for nearly three lakhs of rupees as the compensation to be paid him for losses which he had, he said, incurred through the agency of Lord Lytton's predecessor in the office of Viceroy of India, before he would come to any terms or put his signature to any Treaty whatsoever. There is the Blue Book containing all the correspondence, which he who runs may read; and we say emphatically that from the beginning to the end of the protracted negotiations there is no record of a word having been said to raise in the Khan's mind a suspicion that Lord Lytton wanted to occupy Quetta permanently with British troops for the protection of the imperial interests of England and India. Had any such design been explained to him, he would probably have refused to sell his independence for the small sum of three lakhs of rupees. The *Englishman* does not satisfy our curiosity as to what Colonel Colley really said to the Khan, and no record of the interviews between these two personages is preserved in the Blue Book. If, however, Colonel Colley will state that he frankly told the Khan why Lord Lytton wanted Quetta, we will apologize to the Government of India for having misunderstood its action in this matter. If Colonel Colley cannot do this, then we must still hold that the Khan was misled.

IN our issue of the 3rd instant we mentioned that the Government of India has taken measures to counteract the injury done to the poor in Southern India by the discount exacted on copper coin. It is quite right that the fact of such injury should be recognised, but we must take exception to the way in which it is thought fit to apply the remedy. A precisely similar state of things obtained in this Presidency, and the discount on copper coinage in the famine districts was as much as 1½ to 2 annas per rupee, or from 9¾ to 12½ per cent. Such a tax on the small weekly payments to famine labourers was most iniquitous, and it was imposed by their own countrymen, the village traders. There was no doubt a certain excuse for the high rate of discount. The great excess of copper coinage poured into the districts by the heavy payments to labourers in that metal justified a rise in exchange, though not, we consider, to the extent above-mentioned, for which we can vouch. This state of things was met by the local officers individually, who paid as much as possible of the wages in silver, and indented for small silver coins to meet the necessities of their districts when possible. No fussy reference to Government was rendered necessary, and the rate of discount fell rapidly till it is now, in most districts, we believe, only half an anna; that is to say, the rupee is worth 16½ instead of only 16 annas. The remedy proposed for Southern India is that parcels of copper coinage over Rs. 2 in value shall be exchanged at all treasuries and banks at par. This interference with exchange can have but one result: to encourage speculation and peculation, and to enrich the traders already gorged with the spoils of the poor. The great object of the traders, judging from their usual course, will be to keep up the rate of exchange and to collect as much copper coin as possible. None of the poor who are apparently to be paid as usual in copper will or can benefit by the course authorised. They cannot send "parcels of Rs. 2 in nominal value" to the treasuries. True, on large works the foreman and clerks are to change the copper for silver at par, but that merely means that the profits of the money changer will go into the hands of Brahmin overseers instead of to the bunias. The usual rate of perquisite exacted from labourers on works by the Brahmin clerks is 1 pie per anna or 8⅓ per cent., and this may be deducted from *bonâ fide* famine expenditure and placed to account of "loss by dishonesty." In addition to this, these clerks will now get most of the profit by exchange. The system pursued in the Bombay Presidency, almost universally, we believe, of paying in silver when possible and only giving unavoidable fractions in copper, is the only remedy likely to be successful. It is curious that the Madras authorities do not seem to be able to get on without special arrangements. This feeding-bottle legislation is most unhealthy and most unnecessary. Interference with the carrying trade resulted in a fiasco, and with exchange operations, sensitive as they are, it is likely to be even worse. Such interference as can only tend to benefit the grasping trader and the dishonest clerk is worse than useless—it is distinctly wrong.

GOVERNMENTS are proverbially slow to move, for conflicting interests seldom allow anything expedient to be done without opposition. It is now six months since we called attention to the necessity that exists for some reform in the High Court, and following our example the Bombay Chamber of Commerce pointed out how necessary it was on public grounds that some ordinary business precautions should be taken to prevent any erroneous application of the large income which from one source or another flows into the different offices of the establishment presided over by Sir Michael Westropp. But up to this time nothing whatever has been done, and the question of reform in the High Court is still a subject of public discussion, while any practical result seems to be as far off as if the subject never had been mooted. At its last general meeting the Chamber of Commerce once more called attention to the subject. It pointed out that in June last, when the death of the late Official Assignee had set agoing certain rumours which out of respect to him were not openly alluded to in his lifetime, it had asked the Governor in Council to see that a properly qualified gentleman was appointed to the office, and that at the same time arrangements should be made for a more satisfactory and speedy liquidation of insolvent estates. It had become notorious, said the Chamber's report, that of late years the office of Official Assignee had been practically a dead letter. Dividends of insolvent estates had been rarely declared, through the indolence of the officer appointed to collect insolvent estates; not only had work fallen into arrears, but it was discovered that there had been defalcations to a serious extent in the Assignee's office; and there was reason to suspect that there had been such laxness in the way insolvents' assets had been realised that the value of the Assignee's office to the public had been injured to a very great extent. The Chamber had another complaint which its position as representative of the mercantile community qualifies it to make with considerable force—namely, that it had been a constant cause of complaint in mercantile circles that creditors could obtain no information from the Official Assignee touching the affairs of their insolvent debtors, although such information had been frequently applied for. When we first took up the question of reformation in the High Court, the defalcations in the office of the Official Assignee naturally suggested that if such scandals were to be prevented for the future it would be necessary to have a regular audit of all the accounts of the High Court. It appeared to us a matter for surprise that so obvious a business precaution should have been neglected. The heads of departments in the High Court may all be honourable men; but nevertheless serious mistakes are apt occasionally to take place in the accounts of honourable men who place their trust in subordinates, and as it is the public whose money is squandered that must suffer most by these mistakes, it is clear that, as a matter of simple justice, means should be adopted whereby the interests of the public would be protected. At the present moment, so far as we can judge, each department in the High Court is independent of control. Each department receives fees in abundance from litigants, and the chief of the office has to account to nobody for the way these fees are expended. Such a way of doing business is unknown in any Government or private mercantile office, and it has remained for the Bombay High Court to prove that occasionally there are people who cannot manage their own business although they are continually trying to decide on a basis of right and common-sense the affairs of other people. In this respect the High Court of Calcutta is more intelligent than our local High Court, for in the former there is an auditor whose business it is to see how the income derived from suitors is expended.

We observe that Mr. Justice Green has come forward to apologise for, if not defend, the High Court system of doing business against the attacks of the Chamber of Commerce and all other public grumblers. Mr. Green is a man for whom no one can feel anything but respect when he speaks, and therefore what he has to say about the High Court offices, more especially that of the Official Assignee, ought to be listened to with attention. After the public agitation about the importance of having a thorough business man as Official Assignee, the Chief Justice appointed a young gentleman named Turner, who happens to be a nephew of one of the Judges, and who holds besides the lucrative office of Acting Assistant Commissioner for Taxing Accounts. Mr. Turner was absent from Bombay at the time he was appointed to be Official Assignee, and in order to keep the place warm for him Mr. Jackson was appointed temporarily. The latter addressed himself to the task of overhauling the Official Assignee's office with great assiduity, and in a short time the public were astonished to see an advertisement actually announcing a declaration of dividends in the case of a number of insolvent estates that having once got into the office appeared never likely to be able to get out of it again. In the course of time Mr. Turner came back to Bombay, and took up his new appointment, together with his acting appointment. We were rather astonished to hear a rumour to the effect that Mr. Jackson had been requested to surrender to Mr. Turner all the fees (which could not have been less than Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000) he had made upon the estates he had settled, the Chief Justice's reason for this being that as Mr. Jackson was only acting all the fees accruing in the Official Assignee's office from the time of Mr. Gamble's death ought to go to the gentleman who had received the permanent appointment. If this is true, Mr. Jackson was rather hardly treated, we think, while Mr. Turner was singularly lucky in not only getting a valuable appointment kept warm for him, but having it kept warm in such a manner that he was presented with a good round sum when he joined the office. We presume that the Chamber of Commerce did not approve of Mr. Turner's appointment in this way, or of his holding another appointment in addition to the Official Assigneeship, for in its last report it remarked upon the fact that it had already represented to Government that the person to be appointed "should be required to devote his "whole time to the duties of the office, that he "should be well acquainted with business in "Bombay, and thoroughly understand accounts, "and that a person having these qualifica-"tions, and some knowledge of law, should "be preferred." Mr. Justice Green defends Mr. Turner's appointment, and ridicules the charge of nepotism which has been vaguely preferred against one of the Judges. He seems to think that the emoluments of the office are so small that, unless Mr. Turner had been good enough to take it, no other reasonably qualified person would have been found to do so. He believes that the emoluments of the office have not averaged more than Rs. 600 a month during the last two years. This may be true, but only because the late Official Assignee had so neglected the affairs of his office that the income from it had dwindled down from the Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 a month which it used to be worth to the sum which Mr. Green mentions. The neglect displayed in the Official Assignee's office had two effects—it not only injured public business, but had the corresponding effect of reducing the income of the person who was responsible for such a state of affairs. That the value of the appointment is still considerable is shown by the fact that during the month Mr. Jackson had it the income was about five times as much as Mr. Green has stated it, inferentially, to be at the present moment. Mr. Green then describes the qualifications of Mr. Turner in order to prove that nobody could have been better fitted for the appointment than he is. It seems he was not appointed because he was a young, briefless barrister, or because he was anybody's nephew, but because he had been acting as Assistant Commissioner for taxing accounts, the duties of which are "quite "as difficult, and are also to some extent at "least of the same class as those which the "Official Assignee has to perform." These duties he had performed very satisfactorily, and Mr. Green says he should have "thought "that it would be generally considered an "adequate ground of selection for such an office "as that of Official Assignee that a person was "a well-educated intelligent gentleman, having "adequate knowledge of law, and was one "who had satisfactorily for twelve months "performed duties of a responsible and diffi-"cult character bearing considerable ana-"logy in some respects to those of the office "he was selected to fill." When anybody is appointed to an office that is a near relative to some one who has considerable influence in the disposal of that office, the keen nose of the public always scents a job. In this case the public did so, and prophesied largely that the High Court would soon be filled with nobody but the relatives of past or present Judges or other high officials. But so far as we are concerned, we did not care whether Mr. Turner was a nephew of this or that person. All we could expect was to see a gentleman with reasonable qualifications appointed to be Official Assignee, and therefore we think there could be no objection on the score of efficiency to the selection of Mr. Turner. But we regret that the responsible nature of the duties of Official Assignee, as affecting the interests of a large portion of the public, does not seem to have been fully recognised by the Chief Justice. The appointment is one which require all the care and attention of one man, and it is a pity that Mr. Turner is saddled with another appointment, the duties of which Mr. Green has described to be of such an arduous and responsible nature. Let Mr. Turner hold the Official Assigneeship alone, or the Assistant Taxing-Mastership alone, and nobody will have reason to complain. There is too much doubling of appointments in the High Court, and in Mr. Turner's case nothing but mischief to the public service can result from the practice.

The appointment of Mr. Turner is, however, a matter of much less importance to the public than the question whether the High Court accounts should be regularly audited, so that there may be no ground to suspect that public monies are squandered in every department just as much as they were in the Official Assignee's office. On this subject Mr. Green says that the Chamber of Commerce seems to forget that the Chief Justice has no power to create a new salaried appointment connected with the Court, and he is sure that the Chief Justice would be only too glad if the Government of India were convinced of the necessity of such an office. He adds also that four years ago His Lordship proposed an audit of the accounts of the Official Assignee and the Official Trustee, but that the proposal was never carried into effect owing to the difficulty of providing the expenses of an efficient audit. Now, if the Chief Justice has not the power to have the accounts of every department in the High Court audited, somebody else must possess the power, and we have no doubt that if the Chief Justice were to take up the subject in earnest—were to desire to make the Court a place of business as well as of law—his representations would be influential enough to secure his ends. A letter to the Government of India would be certain to secure the appointment of a High Court auditor; but we are afraid the fact is that there is no very keen desire among the High Court gentlemen for any such appointment to be made. The matter is one, however, for the Government of Bombay to consider. Its principal duty is to protect public rights, and therefore, as the assurance of the public that their money is not being squandered in a great and expensive establishment like the High Court is a public right, it ought to see that an auditor is appointed without delay. At present public money flows into the High Court from every source, but how much it amounts to in a year, how much of it is expended, and how much expended legitimately, are subjects upon which the public are as ignorant as if they had nothing whatever to do with them. Sir Richard Temple might profitably expend some of his energy in looking into the affairs of the High Court. Unless he moves on behalf of his own Government, or unless he moves the Government of India, the reformation of the scandalously loose conduct of extra-judicial affairs in the High Court of Bombay will be postponed to the Greek Kalends, whatever the Chamber of Commerce and the public may say.

TREES, BIRDS, AND GRAIN-CROPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I did not mean to trouble you with a reply to "B.'s" long and somewhat heterogeneous letter which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 16th, because it scarcely touches the point raised by me, but stretches away into a kind of sermon on the "trees and moisture" controversy lately published in your columns—a subject, by the way, altogether distinct from *my* practical statement that *the stocking of field boundaries with timber trees is highly prejudicial to the profitable cultivation of such fields*. As, however, "Professor," whose letter appeared in your issue of the 19th, seems struggling for more light, I shall, in as few words as I possibly can, knock off and examine seriatim the salient points of both contributions. I may remark to begin with, that "B." evidently credits me with an unusually large share of that stupidity which mere theorists, as a rule, suppose to be the only qualification which we tillers of the ground bring to bear on our mysterious profession, otherwise he could hardly suppose that I should cut down *my* trees before I had "proved," and proved beyond a doubt, that they *were* injuring my crops.

"B." says that "tens of thousands of holdings can be met with in the champaign of the Deccan *without a single tree*." This shows for one thing that, according to the usual proportion, there must be at least *twenties* of *thousands* of acres of waste or grazing land scattered about amongst them. Surely it would be better to plant this ample area with trees, and so bring about the desired amount of umbrage, than jeopardize the revenues of the country by imposing burdens upon us which we simply could not bear. "B." sagely counsels Government to "enforce the growth and conservation of trees on ⅓ chain width around occupied lands." Fortunately for all of us ("B." included) Government could never contemplate for a moment any such wild scheme, knowing that the complete ruin of the agricultural industry would necessarily follow.

"B." states "from experience" that cultivation under trees is not only possible, but highly remunerative. I certainly should not have thought that "B.'s" experience had ever carried him beyond *looking* at crops. Only on this supposition can I account for the extraordinary results he arrives at. Speaking of the *rabi* crop he says, "standing on a plain clear of trees . . . . we find the soil dry . . . . now if we examine the neighbouring soil under trees we find it wet." From these premises he concludes that on account of this "natural irrigation" the shade of trees is the proper place for growing *rabi*. Since reading "B.'s" letter I have carefully gone over a large extent of *rabi*, and find the real state of things to be exactly the reverse of his description. A field examined this morning will serve as a specimen. It has a thickish line of half-grown babul on its southern boundary; otherwise, it is perfectly clear. Away out in the open, the tiny linseed plants (about 3 inches high) were actually loaded with beads of dew, while 15 yards wide all along the tree-girt side, but especially *under* the trees, the ground was *dry* and *bare*, the seed not having even germinated.

In the centre of a neighbouring field stands a full-grown bera tree (*semicarpus*). Its foliage overshadows a circular patch 45 feet in diameter, on which scarcely a vestige of crop appears. In many other respects the trees of my acquaintance deviate very considerably from the clear and straightforward programme, sketched out for them in "B.'s" paper. For instance, dew does not "sweep along," but, consistently with its time-honoured custom, *falls gently*. Whatever is "arrested" by the trees is also retained by them until dissipated by the morning sun. Dew-dripping trees are to be seen only in the depths of the cold season, excepting, however, the *pongamia* and several others with glabrous leaves.

Next in order comes the mango-tree question. Neither on this point, I fear, will our respective experiences be found in perfect harmony. Without attempting to master "B.'s" intricate arithmetic, I think I correctly understand him to make out that in each tree we have, as it were, a kind of manure factory turning out annually, in the shape of leaf mould, 700 lbs. *plus* "inorganic vegetable matter" 3,400 lbs., and that this enormous production involves no levy on superficial resources, but is sustained solely on "moisture drawn from the depths of the earth." This idea, startling as it is, is not altogether singular, as appears from the following cutting from the current month's number of the *Agricultural Gazette*:—

> The idea that plants cannot return to the soil *more* than they actually receive from it must be an exploded delusion if there be any particular force in a statement made by Mr. R. Cross in the *Geographical Magazine*, to the effect that "the rapid growth of the caoutchouc tree, by which a large amount of vegetable mould is added to the soil, is an important feature." Vegetable mould is, as most people are aware, a useful element in scientific arboriculture; but to speak of it as an accession of strength to lands, into which the trees which are to yield it have to be introduced, is to rival the speculator's trick of paying a heavy interest out of the capital subscribed for a commercial project.

With these figures before us "B." asks us to "imagine" a 20-acre field furnished with 70 such trees, and to "imagine" them performing as above described. *That* done it will be impossible to "imagine" the field unproductive, &c. But why go on *imagining* when opportunity for examination and practical test is so abundant? A *Kunbi* neighbour close by has a 6-acre field in which about a hundred 30-year old trees are dotted about. The ground is at present under crop, half the extent being *mixed* jowari and ambari, and the other half bajri. The crop taken altogether will be about one-third of the ordinary average yield of such an area when unencumbered. Surely a poor return this for the *four hundred and odd thousands* of *pounds* of leaf, and other manures by which it has been annually enriched during the last quarter of a century.

Not far from here, on a piece of uncultivated *enamee* land, is a kind of double line of very large mango trees; they must be something like 80 years old. Underneath these, if anywhere, we ought to have a perfect peat-bog accumulation. But no! the ground is bare and even indurated. By scraping off one or two inches of the surface, we lay open an interminable network of roots and rootlets, the latter in most cases tipped with fresh *active spongioles*. Here, surely, we have substantial evidence that the trees are not depending for food on the "depths of the earth;" but to a great extent on the natural surface supply. These facts, so far at least as I am able to follow the subject, are perfectly reconcilable with our present knowledge in connection with the theory of plant-life.

To prove that small birds are *not* "antagonistic to the interests of cultivation," "B." informs us that they are now "being imported into Australia," &c. This is evidently an allusion to the "New Zealand Acclimatization Society," whose labours, if I rightly remember, were brought to a close some twenty years ago. Its main object, by the way, seemed to be the introduction of European *song* birds. The agents readily bought up every nestful of blackbirds, thrushes, and larks they could meet with, while they refused as a gift the whole fly-catching race of wagtails, wrens, chiffchaffs, chats, pippits, &c. Be that as it may, we cannot suppose that the Colonists deliberately introduce birds with a view that they might so excessively increase as to become the serious annoyance and cause of loss to them, which the *jowari-bird* and one or two others are to the Indian cultivator.

With "B.'s" statement that "bird-scaring gives employment to thousands," sad experience enables me fully to agree, and, notwithstanding this enormous outlay in wages, a large portion every year of our grain crop is eaten by birds. Besides this, these *thousands* of watchers are required at a time when we can ill afford to detach even *one individual* from the important work of harvesting.

"B." dwells a good deal upon the "entire destruction of the country's trees" without once informing us who ever advocated such an undertaking. If the A. B. C. story towards the beginning of his letter is designed as a key to the cause of the denudation system which he bemoans, then I can honestly assure him that whether we *plant, spare, or cut down* trees, we are never actuated in doing so by any motives so mercenary and mean as those sketched out in his queer little parable.

This letter having already run on to such a length, I must ask "Professor" to excuse me replying here to his somewhat heavy list of queries, especially, too, as they are framed on a misquotation from my letter. I have, however, much pleasure in enclosing my card for "Professor," and shall be glad to send him, by and by, any jottings he may ask for.

What with the sowing of the rabi still unfinished, the bajri crop *waiting* for shearers, cotton fields already beginning to whiten, and the jowari harvest pushing forward, I fear that for a while to come I shall have but little time for correspondence. I shall always, however, endeavour to find leisure, when an opportunity occurs, of either *acquiring* or *imparting* information.

Oct. 29. CULTIVATOR

REVIEW.

"The Rink Annual for 1878." MCCULLOCH and Co. London: Trebizonde and Kamtchatka.

(COMMUNICATED.)

WE are indebted to the courtesy of a sporting correspondent at home for an early copy of the forthcoming Rink Annual for the year 1878. This little book deals with the numerous skating rinks in the United Kingdom, giving a slight sketch of the rise and progress of each, and touches slightly upon the various causes that contributed to the decline of this diversion at Prince's and other fashionable places of resort.

But the chapter which will most interest our readers is that on the Bombay Gymkhana Rink. It is a far cry from London to Bombay, but the compiler, or editor, or author—we are not quite sure how he would designate himself—seems thoroughly up in his subject, and it is evident from the local colouring throughout that his sketches are taken from real life. Indeed, that there can be no shadow of doubt as to the information being supplied by one behind the scenes here, the names of our local rinking celebrities are given—a very thin disguise being made use of by asterisks, initials, and blanks.

The chapter opens by tracing from its origin our local gymnasium, shows how the funds were raised (*not* forgetting the little episode of the name of the benefactor which it does not bear), refers to the amalgamation of the old club, and gives an approximately correct estimate of the cost of the rink. It then touches on the vexed questions of the bar being open on ladies' nights, and the want of good taste shown in persistently converting the rink into a lawn tennis court.

The scene then changes to a Wednesday or Saturday evening when the "22nd or Marine Battalion Band"—the only inaccuracy, we may mention, we observe in the book—is playing and we see the tea being handed round to the expectant and whispering ladies who are presently to try their prowess. Very vividly is brought before us the coy and blushing phalanx of young men crowding sheepishly above the steps of the pavilion, who fain would descend to the arena and at least talk to, if not skate with, the fair ones, but who, from their innate modesty and shrinking from public gaze, are yet afraid to do so. This inborn sense of delicacy and shyness we have often had occasion to notice in young Bombay, and it is with pleasure we observe that it is not unrecognized and appreciated in England. By this time, goes on our critic, "Mr. ——" drives up with triple set of skates in hand, and there is a very natural flutter among the rinkable young ladies as to whom the handkerchief shall be thrown to and what fair novice he will assist with skates and lectures on the art of rinking. A digression is then made as to the graceful swing and style of the learned Doctor, which it is not necessary for us to follow, but a tribute is paid to his good-nature with which we willingly agree. The squires of dames have now plucked up courage to surround and talk to the matrons and maidens who have by this time put in a good appearance and are ranged in chairs round the rink. The Band at this juncture strikes up the "Manola," or "Sweethearts," and the article goes on to criticise very freely, but on the whole very fairly and in a kindly spirit, the fearful and wonderful or becoming and graceful, as the case may be, attitudes, postures and forms of the various aspirants to rinking fame. It is satisfactory to note that our writer speaks highly, on the whole, of the proficiency of our skaters. Of the graceful and popular Mrs. —— and her sister and the Misses —— he speaks in unqualified terms of praise and gives the palm to them as *facile principes* on the outside edge.

Of a certain Mr. —— he does not think much, owing apparently to a peculiar bend of the knees; and angles, it would seem, are obtuse which should be acute, and *vice versa*.

Of another Mr. —— the verdict is laconic; "style good but abominably conceited."

The absence of the two "charming Misses ——" is regretted, and a passing tribute is paid to the present Misses —— who have now gone home.

The allusion to the "grotesque antics and Bœotian graces of the equine ——" is somewhat too pointed and might very easily have been dispensed with. A highly complimentary reference is made to the clever and pretty Misses ——, the two Graces as they are called—and a prophecy is recorded that they will soon outrival on the skates their fair rinking sisters.

In some passages the writer is sparkling and amusing. He, however, on one or two occasions allows his feelings to run away with him, which is probably to be accounted for on the supposition of his being a susceptible bachelor.

Take, for instance, the paragraph on the fascinating Miss ——. Here we have a young lady—a stranger and pilgrim, apparently from the context, in Bombay—who is "bright," "spirituelle" and "clever."

All this we readily allow, and, indeed, common justice forces us to admit these charms. But how does she skate? That is what we wish to know, and this is what we have a right to demand from a complete rinking annual. But as to this our critic is absolutely silent. Nay, worse than this, it turns out that she does not rink at all. And worse than this, she not only does not skate herself, but by her winsome and attractive ways diverts the gallants who otherwise would skate and who are now only to be found rivetted to the back of her chair.

Clearly, the author's duty was not to be staring into the "bright brown eyes" of young ladies who do not rink, but to be watching the heels of the young ladies who do. For a rink annual is nothing if it does not deal exclusively with rinking. He seems to see this in one passage, and gives a lame sort of apology. His argument is somewhat ingenious, and is not without a certain air of plausibility, and it is in this wise:—Granted she does not skate, but suppose she did skate, think how beautifully she would do it." And this is the ground upon which the young lady is brought into the annual. When a man argues like that we do not know where to get at him; indeed, there is nothing further to be said. In like manner did Barnum, on exhibiting a sword which he declared to be the one with which Balaam smote his ass, and being pulled up by a well-read observer with the objection that Balaam had no sword on the occasion referred to but only wished he had, reply, "Well, this is the sword that Balaam wished to have wherewith to smite the ass." The analogy seems complete and the parable stands confessed. Balaam or rather the obstructive angel is the pretty Miss ——, the bright brown eyes are the sword; and the quadruped—well, the quadruped must be the critic himself.

With the exception of this little oversight in logic, the work is all that could be wished. There is a certain vein of humour running through all its pages, and, what is pleasant to be met with nowadays, there is an entire freedom from vulgarity or maliciousness. The print is large, the paper good, and the few plates are excellent. On the whole, we very heartily recommend "the Rink Annual for 1878" as a *vade mecum* to those interested in skating and as a very ornamental addition to the drawing-room table.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. L. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, for the week ending 3rd November 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Average daily number of people employed: During the week ending 20th Oct.	During the week ending 27th Oct.	Percentage of population of District.	Grants.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.	Average Rain-fall of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	Average Rain-fall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports. †
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	2,832	2,040	·19	Rs. 4,27,587	Rs. 2,96,626	Jowari .56 / Bajri ...54	23½ / 21¼	37½ / 25	24·94	14·40	20·95
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,39,252	2,50,000	873	1,881	·18	5,86,251	3,72,403	Jowari .51 / Bajri ...47	21 / 19	24 / 21	35·29	27·55	23·97
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	3,601	1,989	·26	16,59,053	8,04,474	Jowari .78 / Bajri ...66	24 / 21	27 / 27	24·80	10·65	17·89
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	13,487	12,310	1·35	16,12,811	13,17,922	Jowari .85 / Bajri ...51	21½ / 20¾	19½ / 19¾	30·60	20·76	23·73
Sholapore ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	9,467	8,339	1·16	36,50,241	17,90,821	Jowari .66 / Bajri ...60	25 / 24½	24 / 22½	25·21	8·11	32·86
Sattara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	8,444	6,828	·64	11,88,794	10,64,520	Jowari .39 / Bajri ...35	20 / 23	19 / 24½	54·60	25·43	44·99
Kaladgi ...	5,696	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	*10,539	*8,302	1·00	30,46,024	22,56,452	Jowari .56	12¾	14½	22·43	6·18	22·10
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,680	9,38,750	5,01,000	6,580	5,707	·60	14,58,248	9,83,492	Jowari ...43	16¼	16½	30·48	21·94	26·31
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	13,255	6,914	·69	16,21,060	12,45,742	Jowari ...43	14+	16	26·39	13·81	26·45
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992	69,078	53,710	·67	1,52,43,069	10132512						

* These figures are for the weeks ending 13th and 20th October respectively.
† Corrected figures given.
‡ For details and dates see Table appended.

Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara during the fortnight ending 27th October, 2,656.

COLLECTORS' REPORTS BY TELEGRAM, DATED 27TH OCTOBER TO 3RD NOVEMBER 1877.

KHANDESH.—The crops are good. The rabi in five talukas would be improved by rain.

NASIK.—No rain. The reaping of kharif progresses, and the rabi prospects are good in all talukas. 9 deaths from cholera.

AHMEDNAGAR.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue. The rabi crops are generally well. 26 deaths from cholera.

POONA.—There have been showers nearly everywhere, but no heavy rain. No change is reported in the condition of the crops.

SHOLAPUR.—Showers continue, but do no harm. The bajri harvest is going on everywhere, and rabi sowing is still in progress and the young crops are good.

SATARA.—In six talukas the rainfall has been more than one inch. The sowing of rabi crops progresses. 53 deaths from cholera.

KALADGI.—Rain averaging 1·66 inches has fallen during the week and the weather is still unsettled.

BELGAUM.—Rain varying from about an inch in Sampgaon to more than three inches in Parasgad has fallen during the week. This interferes with rabi sowing. The kharif is being injured, and the rabi already sown is not doing well.

DHARWAR.—The weather has been fine since the 27th. The jowari has been damaged in some places by the previous heavy rain, but on the whole the crops are good. The sowing of rabi which was delayed is now in full progress. The jowari harvest has just begun in the south.

The weather has, on the whole, become more favourable in the districts noticed last week as suffering from excessive rain. The chief exception is Belgaum, where no improvement has taken place. In Kaladgi also the weather is still unsettled.

Prices have fallen considerably in Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Dharwar, and in Sholapur bajri, which the Collector reports is now the staple food of the people, is much cheaper. In the Poona Collectorate prices have risen. In the other three districts there is scarcely any change.

A decrease of 15,790 this week in the number of labourers upon relief works brings the total down to 54,827. The greatest reduction has been made in Dharwar where nearly half the labourers of the preceding week have left the works. The apparent increase in the case of Nasik is due to an adjustment between that district and Ahmednagar of the number of relief labourers upon the Dhond and Manmad railway works. The numbers pertaining to the two districts are now counted separately.

Cholera continues to a slight extent in Nasik and Ahmednagar, and is becoming more prevalent in Satara.

Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara for the week ending the 27th October, and from the other Collectors for the week before. The table, compiled from these reports, showing the rainfall and the prices of staple food grains in each taluka is appended as usual. Rain has fallen in most of those talukas of Khandesh and Ahmednagar noticed last week as requiring more rain. Another fall of rain is wanted in the Nasik district. In the Collectorates to the south of Poona the complaint of excessive rain is general. The Collector of Belgaum—his report is for the week ending the 20th ultimo—states that serious injury is apprehended if the rain continues. The telegrams show that rain did continue at least till the 2nd instant. In Dharwar the rain, while injuring other crops, has served to restore the rice.

The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 13th October, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works. The number of children has fallen during the week from 40,356 to 33,560. The number of persons being gratuitously relieved in the week ending 6th October was entered, in the last statement, as 87,951, but supplementary returns since received from the Collectors of Sholapur and Kaladgi show that the correct number is 89,322. The return from the Collector of Ahmednagar for the week ending 13th October is incomplete: the whole number may be taken approximately at 76,133. This gives a decrease during the week of 11,818:—

Districts.	Collectors Discretionary Grant: Average number relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Expenditure incurred under the authority of Govt Resolution of 26th Dec. 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works: Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh ...	372	187	3,024	1,443	173	4,649
Nasik	184	81	1,269	609	91	18,932
Ahmednagar..	*3,472	*1,318	45,021	8,346	947	48,177
Poona	9,0 9	4,527	2,20 927	6,379	747	49,215
Sholapur	15,99	8,446	1,68,881	2,795	348	44,506
Satara	9,(66	3 923	93,019	1,289	1,044	47,960
Kaladgi.........	17,401	18,248	2,36,727	2,521	*381	85,349
Belgaum	10,3 5	5 045	1,41,885	3,573	498	24,555
Dharwar	3,461	2,462	64 750	6,324	934	35,435
Kanara	144	99	6,20	105	4	1,542
Ratnagiri	(None)	None.	429	176	22	516
Total...	69,439	44,326	9,86,337	33,560	5,189	368831

* Return incomplete.

Tables A. and B. are brought up to the week ending 20th ultimo. The number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 51,107 and on works under Civil Agency 13,946. The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus risen during the week from 18·8 to 21·4 per cent. of the whole number employed. The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs. 1,01,32,512, which with the expenditure of Rs. 1,29,533 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs. 9,86,337 from the Collectors' Discretionary Allowances, gives a total of Rs. 1,12,48,382.

The condition of the affected Native States is shown in a table appended. The rain has been excessive in Kolhapur and Savanur. The number of labourers upon relief works continues to decrease, but very slowly.

During the week ending 27th October 41 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha Ports, and 1,747 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 1,788 tons for the week. This is less by 705 tons than the importations of the previous week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 27th October 1877 to the Southern Maratha Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 27th October was 427,789 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876	In Jan. Feb. & Mar. 1877	In April May and June 1877	In July 1877.	In August 1877.	In Sept. 1877.	In Oct. (up to 27th)	TOTAL
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Ports	44,215	46,332	54,547	857	15,904	3,319	242	164,716
South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur.	67,195	41,708	45,798	20,484	21,506	16,256	8,359	221,306
North-Eastern line, from Bhusawal to Nasik	12,829	7,471	5,581	1,524	8,043	2,519	3,800	41,767
Total..	124239	95,5 1	105926	22,865	44,753	22,094	12,401	427,789

There have been decreases of 15,790 in the number of people on relief works, 6,796 in the number of young children, and 11,818 in the number of people on charitable relief.

There is considerable improvement in the general situation. The condition of the people is markedly better. The anxiety caused by the excessive rain is now almost entirely confined to the Belgaum Collectorate.

C. J. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

A CLERGYMAN not long ago formed his Sunday-school in a line and marched them along the aisles, himself in front, singing a favourite hymn. The consternation which seized the listeners at the third stanza,

"See the mighty host advancing,
Satan leading on"——

can be better imagined than described.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Cape Mail brings intelligence that Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of the Colony, has issued a Proclamation deposing the Kaffir Chief Kreli and annexing his territory (Kauskei) to the British Empire.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

Advices from Armenia state, that a heavy fall of snow has prevented the Russian troops stationed at Olti from marching to turn the Turkish positions at Erzeroum.

LONDON, Nov. 3, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers	5 3/16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82⅞
5½ per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106
Bar Silver	55
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£85,300,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£98,200,000
Oriental Bank Shares	£44
Chartered do. do.	£22
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£28
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£36.

About £75,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Latest Date. Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	5th— 1-3 p.m.	1 46
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)		
„ Suez (perfect) ..	5th— 2-40 p.m.	0 36
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)		
„ Suez (perfect) ..	5th— 2-15 p. m.	nil.
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)		
„ Suez (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect) ..	5th —10 a. m.	nil.
„ Singapore (interrupted between Penang and Singapore 2nd 1-30 p. m.		
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang and Singapore 1st 6-21 p. m.		

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta....	1	19	0	4
„ Galle	6	36	4	52
„ Kurrachee ..	0	33	0	1
„ Madras	1	46	0	2

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, 5TH Nov., 2-25 P.M.

Mail from Penang to Singapore closes 4 p. m. to-morrow, sixth.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

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Single Copy..........................As. 4

WHY do the London papers persist in taking Dr. Birdwood seriously? Nothing surely succeeds in these days like audacity, or the *Times* would never have published a letter from the Doctor in which that inveterate joker enters the lists against Dr. Badger, the first Arabic scholar of the day, and lays down the law with regard to the legality of the Ottoman Sultan's claim to the title of Caliph. Dr. Birdwood is not satisfied with the general recognition by the Muslims of the right to the Caliphate of the Ottoman Sultans for a period of more than three hundred years, during which no pretender has been set up against them, though he might, with greater plausibility, dispute the right of the House of Hanover to the English Throne. He "arrogantly defames," as Dr. Badger says, the will of the whole body of Muslims as "the consent of the ignorant," and boldly declares that no orthodox Muslim can recognize the Sultan as Caliph. Up to this point in his letter, it is conceivable that the *Times* may have been imposed upon by Dr. Birdwood's parade of learning, and may have fancied he was making a valuable contribution to Mahommedan jurisprudence. But, when Dr. Birdwood went on to say that true patriotism requires the Sultan to resign "his false Caliphate," abandon polygamy, become the husband of one wife, belonging to one of the dynastic families of Europe, and so put the Eastern Question "on the road to a solution," we are amazed that the *Times* did not see the joke. As well might any one propose that the Pope should convert the whole body of Muslims to Christianity by taking unto himself many Eastern wives. Whoever knows Dr. Birdwood will relish this latest joke of his as we have done, and will no doubt scream with laughter on reading it as we are sure the Doctor himself did when he first saw his letter printed in the *Times*.

THE Government of India has taken the trouble to publish in the *Gazette of India* a notification forbidding sweeps and lotteries in this country, and a request that all Governors and Lieutenant-Governors shall do their best to have this order carried out. We certainly think it desirable that all public lotteries and sweepstakes should be suppressed by the State when they are found to be a social danger, but we have met with no evidence that the Umballa Sweeps for the Derby and St. Leger have been to any extent demoralising the community. We are therefore surprised to learn the Government of India's decision. We are as yet quite in the dark regarding the Government of India's reasons for the prohibition, and the probability is that the forthcoming *Gazette of India* will contain no explanation on the subject, the Viceroy choosing to content himself with his simple autocratical veto. There used to be a learned English judge of whom it was said that his judgments were invariably correct but that for his reputation's sake he ought never to give his reasons, and we suppose (though we do not admit that the suppression of public lotteries in India is called for) that the Viceroy will act upon the principle of letting his veto go forth unaccompanied by such troublesome things as reasons. Up to this time the great public sweepstakes of India have been excellently managed, so that they cannot have been suppressed on the score of mismanagement. So far as we have been able to discover, they have never done anybody any harm, and therefore this makes us all the more puzzled to account for the Viceroy's action. No one has gone into the Umballa lotteries who could not afford his mite, India being a country where men certainly do not look so much at a Rs. 10 note as people do at a pound in England; at all events, although we have heard plenty of men growling at their luck, we have never heard of them regretting that they had thrown away their money: on the contrary, their exclamation was, "better luck next time," and their determination, that they would have yet another fling at the big prize next year. It surely cannot be possible that the Viceroy has had a communication from Exeter Hall, the philanthropical frequenters of which have always evinced a deep interest in the morals of the Indian public; or that some disappointed ticketholder in the last public sweepstakes has written to the Government of India and proclaimed himself ruined, and that unless they are peremptorily forbidden he will go on ruining himself. The Viceroy has a great deal of serious work to do, and it is astonishing to find that he has had time to forbid the comparatively harmless Umballa sweeps. We hope that a police edict is not to go forth to all clubs, messes, and private citizens, forbidding them to play at whist for points or at billiards for rupees. We are afraid, however, that the gambling instinct is too strong in some people to be suppressed even by imperial orders, and that if they are prohibited from the chance of making a fortune in respectable affairs like the Umballa lotteries, they will find other ways and means of speculating with their surplus cash. You cannot make one man keep sober by Act of Parliament, nor another virtuous by a police manifesto, and the suppression of public lotteries in India, which hitherto have been more fun than harm, will have no other effect than making people patronise more freely little sweeps in their clubs or among their private acquaintances. It is true that a subject of great annual titillation has been removed—a subject which excited many pleasures of hope, and did no harm when these hopes were disappointed—but the spirits which seek to find vent in Umballa sweeps will easily find an escape in other mild forms of alluring excitement. On the whole, therefore, we think that Lord Lytton would have done well if he had left public lotteries in India alone until they had assumed the aspect of a public danger; and that is what they have not done at present.

A BATTERY of European Artillery is, we hear, under orders to march for Quetta, and it is probable that more infantry will be sent to support it. We wonder what it all means.

WE hear from Khelat that the 2nd Beloochees are bound to Mittra, not Quetta, and will remain at Mittra with the 2nd Sind Horse, a Mountain Battery, and the head-quarters of Jacob's Rifles. The movements of the 1st Sind Horse are still uncertain, and it is believed that Major Sandeman wishes them to be sent up to Mustoong. Major Sandeman will leave Khelat on the arrival of Mr. Bruce from Dhera Ghazi Khan, and Captain Reynolds is on his way to Quetta with the object of relieving the latter.

THERE seems to be a growing impression, says the Lahore paper, among the officers of the Frontier force, that the troops at their disposal are not sufficiently numerous to render a blockade really effective, and that the levies raised to supplement the troops are useless for the purpose. The conviction is deepening, that, whether convenient or not, the British Government will be forced into striking a blow at some of the tribes, particularly the Adam Kheyls, and the present extremely unsatisfactory state of affairs is regarded with great distrust and anxiety by almost all cognizant of it.

SUN, more sun, is the cry heard on every side at Bellary, and unless that cry is heard, says the local paper, and the rains cease, most assuredly we shall have another famine next year, brought about this time by a too plentiful fall of rain. The rain it has rained fast and hard, for nearly a fortnight now, with but few intermissions, and we have had in that period more than an average year's supply of water, but it has fallen in so short a space of time that it threatens to damage all the crops. Everywhere the land is under water, every tank and nullah is full to overflowing, but this state of things has been brought about too suddenly, and unless the sun shows himself for a few days the long looked-for and prayed-for rain will have done more harm than good.

THOSE of our readers, says a Rangoon paper, who hail from the "benighted" Presidency, and have been accustomed to consider 7 inches in 12 hours an extraordinary fall of rain,—the fall in a continuous down-pour during the monsoon being about 3½ inches in 12 hours,—will, no doubt, be surprised to learn that on the evening of 28th September the rainfall at Tounghoo, in less than an hour's duration, was 2·41 inches, which must be considered an unusually great down-pour in so short a period, rivalling even the nut which meteorologists are endeavouring to crack—the doubtful showers of Assam, where (at Cherrapongee) the Registers have been known to yield a mean annual fall of 610·3 inches.

MR. ROBERTS will, says the *Indian Daily News*, on his return to Calcutta, find that some of his opponents of last year have been improving the shining hour by mastering the spot stroke. Mr. C., who is decidedly the crack player on this side of India, has greatly strengthened his game by acquiring this stroke. We learn that during the Poojahs he played a series of five games of 250 each with a member of the local bar, who also tried conclusions with Roberts during his last visit. Mr. C. conceded 100 points in each game, and won with apparent ease. During the match he made breaks of 87, 130, 131, and 231. The last of the five games was commenced by Mr. C., who, following a miss in balk, opened with a break of 21; his opponent followed with 11, when Mr. C. went in, and scored the game right off, thereby exceeding the champion's largest score in Calcutta.

A SAD occurrence has happened in the district of Mandalay. Two Burman hunters went out to shoot wild hog, and after a time they lost sight of each other. Just as night closed in, one of them fancied he saw a pig, when he fired, and on going up to it found he had shot his friend dead.

A BASSEIN correspondent, some time back, wrote to a Rangoon paper saying that empty ghee tins, &c., had been picked up near Diamond Island, and he has since sent information that several articles have been washed ashore on that island which apparently belonged to some wrecked vessel, such as trunks, pieces of planks, &c. The only wreck reported lately on that coast is that of the ship Vermont on the Tavoy coast, although it is hardly possible that at this season of the year pieces of wreck could be drifted from the Tavoy coast to Diamond Island.

ONE sign, says a Calcutta paper, of the popularity of the Volunteer corps at Calcutta, is that the number of honorary members has largely increased this year, amongst others who have joined being Sir Richard Garth, Major Smyth, R. E., and Messrs. C. T. Metcalfe, J. A. Bourdillon, A. A. Apcar, and J. A. Apcar. This will benefit the funds of the regiment, but honorary members have the advantage for their small subscription of having certain days set apart for practice at the range and a Martini-Henry rifle to practice with, if they desire it. With such numerous advantages, and the pains taken with the corps by the colonel, adjutant, sergeant major, and companies' officers, our Calcutta Volunteers should be able to prove to their young comrades in arms at Bombay and elsewhere in India, that, in volunteering at any rate, Calcutta can claim the title of *Primus in Indis*.

THE following is a list of the eight senior applicants to whom annuities from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, available from 1st January next, have been assigned:—Deputy Surgeon-General J. P. Walker, M.D., retired; Deputy Surgeon-General J. T. C. Ross; Surgeon-Major H. F. Williams; Surgeon-Major G. O. Baillie, M.D., retired; Surgeon-Major F. N. Macnamara, M.D., retired; Surgeon-Major H. Young, retired; Surgeon-Major G. H. Daly, M.D., retired; and Surgeon-Major N. J. Grant, retired.

THE *Englishman*—The military world at Allahabad has been somewhat agitated by certain extraordinary proceedings in the High Court at that place during the recent trial of a soldier. It appears that Mr. Turner, the sitting Justice, so far forgot himself as to make a very unprovoked attack upon a military officer for, what he was pleased to term, his presumption in appearing in his Court, when called as a witness, in civilian costume. The object of this attack respectfully represented that, being engaged in the discharge of a civil duty in a civil court out of cantonments, and having received no orders on the subject, he was not aware that it was incumbent on him to appear in uniform. This mild explanation had, we are sorry to learn, only the effect of eliciting from the Court a yet stronger display of childish petulance. Now, whether the officer ought to have been in uniform is a point on which we offer no opinion; but supposing that uniform is ordered to be worn when officers are attending civil courts in this country, we should have thought that a judicious Judge, not unmindful of the exhortation *ne sutor ultra crepidam*, would have refrained from meddling, or, if he could not do so, and thought that his own or the Court's dignity suffered by the appearance of a military officer, as a witness, in *mufti*, that he would have sought redress through what is known as "the usual channel," instead of dealing with the matter himself by administering a reprimand in open Court; for military men are most certainly not responsible to civil officers for breaches of military discipline. We should have thought, too, that a judge's business was not with a witness's clothes, but with his testimony. It is not pleasant to hear of collisions between civil and military officers; and we trust that, if they have not already done so, the local authorities will take the precautions necessary to prevent, for the future, such unseemly and altogether unnecessary interference of the civil with the military in matters purely military. As it is, the officer in question has our entire sympathy; he was guilty of no offence against the High Court, and his demeanour was, we are assured, most respectful, yet in a court crowded at the time with soldiers, he was made the object of a severe judicial jobation.

IN a London paper brought by the last Mail, we read the following:—"It is sufficiently sad that society should be put to the trouble and expense of supporting the extreme poor of the lower classes; and it will never do to encourage gentlemen born, and officers in the army, to look forward to the workhouse as a place of comfortable retirement in middle age. Let workhouse beadles thoroughly grasp this idea, and we shall be spared the pain of recording many such stories as that of Capt. Melville Clarke, who for nineteen years served under the colours of the old East India Company and the Queen; and, as he is now only 43 years old, his retirement must have been of recent occurrence. Deservedly or otherwise, the world appears to have gone hardly with Capt. Melville Clarke, for we find him brought before the magistrate at Westminster charged with neglecting to perform a task of work set him as a pauper at the Little Chelsea Poor-house, St. George's Union, Fulham-road. The labour-master of the workhouse told the magistrate that on the previous morning he desired Melville to break seven bushels of stones. But after labouring many hours the ex-military pauper had only succeeded in breaking two and a half bushels. In the opinion of the labour-master the "gentleman" was quite able to do the work; he therefore asked that some suitable punishment should be inflicted upon the refractory pauper, who, though a person of refinement and education, must not be permitted to defy the majesty of bumbledom. Asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, Capt. Melville Clarke replied that he felt keenly the position in which he was placed, and that he would have been willing to break the required quantity of stones but for the fact that the unusual labour blistered his hands and caused him severe physical suffering, added to which he was bodily ill. There were thirty-two able-bodied men in the same ward as himself, and yet only he and another had been put to stone-breaking. While commiserating his reverse of fortune, the magistrate explained to him that when people sought the charity of the ratepayers they must do something for their support. For the present he would adjourn the case, in order to obtain the evidence of the medical officer of health. We trust that this Captain Melville Clarke may be made an example of by the magistrate, for unless he be treated with every possible indiginity, and put to the physical torture of stone-breaking, who shall say that our workhouses may not be flooded with an irruption of captains in the army left to starve in the streets, or idle in the poor house, after nineteen years of military command?

I AM happy, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, to say that Colonel Briscoe of General Baker's staff, who was reported missing and, it was feared by his friends, had fallen into the hands of the Cossacks, has reappeared safe and well. His horse had suffered some accident, which compelled the rider to lag on foot behind the rest of his comrades. Colonel Briscoe has made such good use of the few opportunities to distinguish himself during the short time he has served in Mehemet Ali's camp, and his bravery has so marked him out even among the brave men by whom he is surrounded, that his loss would have been severely felt, not only by his fellow-countrymen but by the whole force. Even those who condemn Englishmen for fighting on the side of the Turks would still, I suppose, prefer that, if they fight at all, they should fight well, and sustain in the eyes of foreign nations the national reputation for courage. I must confess, however, that the hard names which have been so lavishly heaped upon Englishmen in Turkish employ seem to me undeserved. If no Englishmen were found sympathizing with Turkey in her struggle against Russian aggression but those who are in her pay, the connexion between philo-Turkish and hard cash would be, to say the least, suspicious, and the sympathizers would lay themselves fairly open to the charge of self-interest; but when we see that other Englishmen by the thousand and ten thousand feel the same sympathy, and so heartily desire the success of the Turkish arms, though it will not put one penny into their pockets, that they are, on the contrary, ready to contribute towards this success something out of their own pockets, it seems both uncharitable and unreasonable to assume that those who are paid to fight for Turkey sell themselves for the pay. It may be doubted if there are any with private means sufficient to enable them to dispense with salaries; but, even if they had such means, there would be nothing unusual in their accepting these salaries all the same, after the fashion of our wealthiest officers in England. I am not maintaining that the cause for which they fight is a good one, and I am quite ready to admit that the instant a foreigner accepts pay to fight for it his opinion on its merits becomes as valueless as that which an advocate forms about the innocence of his own client, and which every Court, therefore, properly declines to accept; but the opinion may all the same be honest, and in the case under discussion may have been formed, and usually, as a matter of fact, has been formed, long before the retaining fee was taken. It is a striking illustration of the depth of the gulf which in this Turkish question divides one class of Englishmen from another, that while some think it monstrous to defend Englishmen who fight for Turkey, others think it monstrous that such men should require a defence. I have friends by no means rabid philo-Turks who regard with the greatest satisfaction the presence of English officers in the Turkish Army, and only regret that these are so few, and that the "hundreds" who are now winning victories for the Turks exist only in the Russian imagination. They look upon the question from an English, not Turkish point of view, and think that if the old sympathy which during the Crimean campaign existed between the English officer and the Turkish soldier could be renewed, England, if dragged into a Continental war in which she and Russia found themselves on different sides, might hope to make up for the smallness of her own army by drawing upon as fine raw material, in almost unlimited quantity, as can anywhere be found, and which would be a match for the best troops in Europe if properly officered and led.

EXTRAORDINARY ENCOUNTER WITH A COBRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow a small space in your paper to record an act of self-devotion?

On Friday evening while I was inspecting some forest reserves on the banks of the Mutha-Mulla, a forest-guard who was walking ahead of my horse suddenly started back and pointed to a snake gliding through the long grass. Three greyhounds that were with me saw the snake and started on one side. To jump off my horse and strike it was the work of a moment, but as the snake was moving fast and my riding stick was short, the blow did not hit it fair, and the next instant a cobra with hood distended rose out of the long grass in anger and confronted me, about two feet from my face; of course, I struck at it again, but before the blow took effect one of my greyhounds—Sambo—who had flinched when he saw the snake, apparently fancying that I was being attacked, flew at the cobra, seized it round the neck, and shook it to death like a terrier does a rat.

I examined the dog all over, but saw no wound; half an hour afterwards, however, a small lump appeared on the side of his face, in another half an hour he began to vomit, and after another interval of about 15 minutes foamed at the mouth, and soon afterwards dropped in convulsions. I had him carried to my camp, and there Sambo's brave spirit was slipped to the happy hunting grounds of his race.

The dog was a black greyhound, his sire an imported English greyhound, and his dam a cross between a Kangaroo hound and a Persian greyhound.

The cobra measured about 4 feet 6 inches, and had stung the dog inside the cheek.

He's gone whom oft I've cheer'd in chase,
No more a fox or hare he'll run.
For death stopt brave old Sambo's race
When his last course was nobly won.

Poona Districts. FORESTER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th November 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·845
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·9
Dew Point	70·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	75·8
General Direction of wind	N, NE, NNE, ENE, W, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, NE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	158.

AN old bachelor explains the courage of the Turks by saying that a man with more than one wife ought to be willing to face death at any time.

THE report of the Astronomer Royal, Sir J. B. Aireys "on the telescopic observations of the transit of Venus in 1874, made to the expedition of the British Government, and on the conclusions derived from these observations," has been published. The report is accompanied by illustrations of the transit witnessed at the different stations. The general result arrived at is that the mean solar parallax is 8·760 seconds, which corresponds to a mean distance of the earth from the sun of 93,300,000 miles.

BRAVE CONDUCT.—On Tuesday last, one of the Sapper, doing duty at the works near the Powder Mills, Madras, narrowly escaped being drowned. There was some timber floating in the trench at the place when the man in question went after a piece. He somehow got into deep water, and began to sink, when another Sapper, perceiving his perilous position, gallantly jumped into the water and went to his rescue. The drowning man crutched his rescuel and both men sank and were in danger of being lost, when a third Sapper, who was in uniform, bravely jumped into the water as he was and saved both men. The men, on being taken out of the water were carefully attended to by Conductor Pim of the Public Works Department, who administered stimulants, &c., and brought them round.

CRICKET AMONG HINDOOS.

THE Hindoos are following in the wake of the Parsees in the adoption of cricket as one of their principal games. A Madras paper contains an account of a match played on the 27th of October, in Madras, between eleven Hindoo pupils of Patcheappah's High School and an eleven of the Perambore Mechanics' Cricket Club, in which the natives proved the victors by the respectable majority of 80 runs. The scores were as follows:—

THE MADRAS HINDU UNION CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
C Veeraragavooloo Naidu	hit wicket .. 1	c C Standley 11
C V Rama Row	b H Short..10	b do. .. 7
T Puttaby Ramia Naidu	b A Adams. 8	st A Adams 0
S Narayanasawmy Chetty	c Whitton.. 0	c J J Clarke.........11
C Soobaramiah	not out..... 4	b A Adams 0
C Vencataroyaloo Naidu	c N Muriel. 3	c H Short 5
G Ramasawmy Chetty	b A Adams. 4	b A Clegg 1
S Vencatacharry	b H Short.. 0	not out 1
P Valoyooda Moodelly	b A Adams.17	b C Standley 23
C Nadasa Moodelly	st S King... 7	b do. .. 8
M Veeraragava Moodelly	b H Short.. 8	c N Muriel 0
	Byes.. 4	Byes.. 7
	66	Total..89

THE PERAMBORE MECHANICS' CLUB.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Mr A Clegg	b Vencatarayaloo .. 4	b Veeraragavooloo.. 2
Mr N Muriel	b Veeraragavooloo . 4	b Vencatarayaloo .. 0
Mr H Short	b Vencatarayaloo.. 0	b Veeraragavooloo... 0
Mr E Pope	c Puttaby Ramiah.. 0	b Vencatarayaloo .. 5
Mr J J Clarke	b Vencatarayaloo.. 0	b Veeraragavooloo.. 2
Mr A Adams	s Puttaby Ramiah..11	c Valoyoodan 4
Mr F Adams	c do. .. 1	b Vencatarayaloo ... 1
Mr S Whitton	s Veeraragavooloo.. 0	b Veeraragavooloo.. 1
Mr S King	b Vencatarayaloo.. 9	not out 11
Mr C Standley	not out......... 1	b Veeraragavooloo..17
Mr J Standley	b Vencatarayaloo.. 4	c Vencatarayaloo ... 1
	Byes... 1	Byes.. 0
	Total 31	Total..44

BOMBAY.

COMMANDERS of vessels frequenting Bombay will find a skeleton chart of the harbour, just issued by Mr. Carrington, of the Marine Survey Department, of much use to them. Courses are given in this chart to enable vessels to clear the fishing stakes off the entrance.

PROGRAMME to be played by H. M.'s Marine Battalion Band at the Apollo Bunder this evening at ½ to 6:—

March		
Overture	Military	Embury.
Quadrille	Barbe Bleue	Sauzran.
Selection	Madame Angot	Lecocq.
Waltzes	Tausend und eine Nacht	Strauss.
Galop	La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.—Yesterday was celebrated by the Parsees as a holiday in honour of the anniversary of the consecration of the chief fire-temple in Bombay, known as Bomanjee Wadia's. Illuminations were to be seen in the evening in the street (Breach Candy Road) in which the temple is situated, and in other Parsee quarters.

ASSAULT.—A European, named Patrick Kelly, was yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo one month's hard labour in the House of Correction, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Shewa Moorna.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Hurry Peeru, a servant in the employ of Mr. Constable Goff, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, of stealing Rs. 2, the property of his master, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Salwaghir Manuel, a converts butler to a Mr. W. Baker, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with theft of currency notes, valued at Rs. 30. The prisoner was remanded to jail, and the case postponed for hearing to the 7th instant.

A DARING THEFT.—Cursetjee Merwanjee while passing along the Bhooleshwar Road in company with his son, aged 4 years, on Saturday evening last, was assailed by some person who snatched off a gold embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 10, from the head of the boy. The thief easily decamped in the crowd that were witnessing the Dewallee illuminations.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—There were as many as eighty persons charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, with letting off fireworks on the public thoroughfare without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. They were adjudged guilty, and were fined in sums varying from one rupee to four annas. Twenty-four other persons were placed before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with a similar offence, and were fined eight annas each.

AN AVERTED RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On the 25th Oct. a very serious accident might have occurred had not the down G. I. P. mixed train for Jubbulpore been fortunately running late. It appears that the 3rd up goods train left Seoni without the signal line clear being given, and was sighted at Pugdal, the next station, just as the down mixed train was about to arrive. On enquiry it was found that a correct "line clear" message had been handed to the guard of the goods train, although the Pugdal station master stoutly denied ever having despatched the same.

A QUESTION in the Matriculation Examination required candidates to give the diminutive form of the word *maid*. Several candidates having curiously enough offered *mermaid* in answer; more than one tried *maidservant*; but one neatly cleared the whole difficulty by giving *little maid*.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

WE hear with pleasure that the Dakshina Prize Committee of Poona have awarded the prize of Rupees 200 for the best poem on the subject of "The Murder of Narayan Rao Peshwa" to Mr. Govind Vasudeo Kanitkar, late of Elphinstone College.—*Id.*

SIR T. MADHAVROW.—The *Poona Observer* learns that the Viceroy and Governor General of India has sanctioned Sir T. Madhavrow's leave to proceed to Travancore, which His Excellency had refused on a former occasion on account of the threatening famine. Sir T. Madhavrow proceeds to Travancore first to celebrate his daughter's nuptials, after which he will pay a short visit to Tanjore, his native place. It is said that Sir T. Madhavrow will also visit Mysore, where he has a large coffee plantation. It is also said that this able native statesman has determined to take Mr. Gunnesh Wasoodew Joshee, the founder of the Poona Sarwajanick Sabha, and a pleader of the District Court of Poona, with him to Madras.

ON Thursday, the 1st instant, our local railway magnates were put through a course of critical examination. Messrs. Bagnall and Allen, of the E. I. R., Messrs. Middleton and Shaw, of the G. I. P., held an investigation at the Allahabad station relative to certain subjects in dispute regarding the grain famine traffic. The E. I. Railway has, we believe, put in a claim against the G. I. P. Company, for demurrage amounting to about 5 lacs of rupees, for detention to their wagons; and as the general opinion prevails that many of these vehicles were utilized by the latter Company, the E. I. Railway authorities appear not to be inclined to relinquish any portion of their claim. The G. I. P. not to be done have endeavoured to saddle the E. I. Railway with charges for damaged grain, which the latter Company despatched, but was detained at Jubbulpore for want of taurpaulins, which the G. I. P. Railway ought to have supplied; failing to do this, whole consignments of grain in open waggons were allowed to remain until nearly totally destroyed by rain.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

THE ROONAN ORPHAN FUND.

Amount already acknowledged..	Rs. 1,971
Mrs. Jane Chesson	10
W. Woodward, C.S.	25
	Rs. 2,006

CRICKET.

TAKING advantage of the Dewallee holidays an eleven of the Gymkhana will play a match to-day, to commence at 10 a.m. punctually, with the Bombay Union Cricket Club. The following are the names of the Gymkhana team:—

J. Ashby.	G. P. Owen.
D. C. Harrison.	G. Raynor.
C. S. Lyon.	N. R. Oliver.
H. T. Mackenzie.	W. E. Young.
F. Macrae.	M. R. Wyer.
Rev Dr Maule.	

LIEUT-COL. SEXTON.

EXTRACT from District Orders by Brigadier General Aitchison, C. B., Commanding the District.

Bombay, 5th November 1877.

6. In accordance with instructions from Army Head-Quarters, Major Adam will this day receive charge of the Assistant Quarter-Master General's Office Bombay District, from Lt. Col. Sexton.

7. The Brigadier General Commanding cannot allow Lieut-Col. Sexton to vacate his responsible position on the Staff of this District without placing on record that the efficient and praiseworthy manner in which he has for many years performed his onerous duties has been fully appreciated.

It is most satisfactory to the Brigadier General that Lt.-Col. Sexton's services and experience will not be lost to the garrison in his new appointments of Commandant Colaba Depot and the Bombay Volunteers.

A. G. SPENCER, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, B.D.

COMPLETION OF ANOTHER SECTION OF THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.

ANOTHER length has been welded on to the "missing link" by the opening of the line through to Sehwan. The "link" is now assuming large proportions from the south end and will soon reach Sukkur, as rails are being rapidly laid down in various places between the latter place and Sehwan. A length of about 14 miles was opened on Wednesday last with great pomp but little vanity by the Superintending Engineer (Mr. Lambert) and party, including Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer. A long train of carriages crammed with workpeople *à la sardines*, left Laki early in the morning, and after various stoppages on the road to pick up contractors and coolies and to admire the numerous triumphal arches erected along the line, the Aral bridge, which is about a mile north of Sehwan town, was reached before 10 o'clock. The arches were remarkable specimens of native design and workmanship, dotted here and there with English inscriptions such as "God bless the railway," "Long live the Empress," "prosperity to the I.V.S.R.," &c. A monster effigy of a Sindhee Sayed, enjoying his hookah in a snug bower near the end of the hills at Morluck, was much admired by all and our Aryan sisters in particular. The inhabitants of Sehwan turned out *en masse* to welcome the "fire cart," and did their best to cheer, but the Sindhee lungs apparently are not adapted for such an outburst of passion. Brahooes, Mekranies, Beloochees, and Pathans have much better organs, and thousands of them hurrahed most lustily when the *ag-gari* gaily glided down the hill past the highway crossing at Buggatora. The display of bunting at the Sehwan station was profuse, and an arcade made of queer jowar stalks artistically bound together guided the ever-thirsty and hungry Sahib-log into the station-house, where an unexpected but most acceptable supply of mild refreshments was provided by a merciful votary of Epicurus. After satisfying the inner man and iron horse the train started on the return journey and reached Laki about noon without a single mishap to man or machine. The coolies spent the afternoon in eating, drinking, dancing, singing, and various athletic sports. A grand display of fireworks took place between sunset and moonrise.

It has taken the Engineer over four years to penetrate the Buggatora hills, the work having been started in June 1873. The quantity of rock excavation done is truly enormous, and some of the cuttings still require to be sloped off to make them safe from landslips. The line gradually rises from the Laki Kucha to a place about half way where it is about 100 feet above the Aral river, it then falls towards the sand hills at Morluck. Some of the curves are sharp, but the train went round the most dangerous looking place called "Breakneck ravine," with great ease. The giant Sayed must have frightened the "monarch," for on approaching the effigy the engine screached most horribly. The only skew bridge on the I. V. Railway is built at the north end of the hills. It consists of two segmental arches 40 feet span. The bridges on the hills are built of stone, and those on the plains of brick. Messrs. Collins & Co. deserve credit for turning out such excellent bricks, they are certainly the best to be seen in the country. Old Sol has played great havoc among the people employed on the rocks. He is credited with having cut short the earthly career of three Europeans and a considerable number of natives. The heat in the months of May, June and July is reported to be something frightful. On Wednesday it was delightfully cool. Messrs. Graham and Morris, who started the Buggatora work and brought it to such a successful termination, are entitled to honourable mention. They have throughout displayed great energy in carrying on the work and fact in dealing with the workpeople. The works on a section of the Ghaute known as the Bucha Spurs have been done by that enterprising firm of contractors Messrs. McKenzie, Cosser & Co., of Kurrachee. Their Agent, Mr. R. T. Keene, has under great difficulties worked hard in sun-shine and in rain. When the line is opened for public traffic shikaris from Kurrachee and Hydrabad will be able to run up to the great Muncher Lake which is renowned for its wild fowl, in the cold season. The lake is 8 miles west of Sehwan. The followers of the gentle Isaac Walton will also be able to get a good day's sport in the Aral river which flows from the lake round Sehwan and runs into the Indus at Buggatora.—*Beacon.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 1st instant.

Submitted offer by the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali to purchase either a corner plot of land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, measuring 165 4-9 square yards at Rs. 30 per square yard, or to purchase the entire plot to the southward of Kesserbai's land, measuring 597 4-9 square yards at Rs. 25 per square yard, on the same conditions as were agreed to by Kesserbai for the land purchased by her. Read resolution of Land Committee, dated 27th October, recommending that the larger area be sold at Rs. 25 per square yard. Resolution: The sale of the larger plot at Rs. 25 per square yard is sanctioned subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from Secretary to Bombay Underwriters' Association addressed to Government and forwarded to the Trustees for report on 22nd October. It suggests, that when the Port Trust Act is amended, Government should reserve to themselves, or give to the Port Trust, power to reduce wharfage fees in cases like the Ajax, when vessels have to put into Bombay in distress, and land cargo in order to effect repairs. The papers having been circulated, read minutes by Trustees thereon. Resolution: The Trustees are of opinion that a clause should be inserted in the Act, giving to the Trustees the power in exceptional circumstances to remit in whole or in part the charges leviable under the Act, provided that the sanction of Government is obtained thereto.

Submitted memo. by the Secretary pointing out the desirability of having altered that portion of section 26 of the Port Trust Act which provides that "no greater expenditure from the Port Fund shall be, in any case, incurred in the whole, by reason of any allowances paid" to officers of the Port Trust during absence on leave than would have been incurred had no leave been granted." The memo. having been circulated to the Trustees was taken as read. Resolution: Government should be asked to amend section 26 of the Act by omitting there from the final clause.

Submitted accounts for half year to 30th September duly audited.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement week to 30th Oct.
20 vessels piloted into harbour.
12 „ „ out of „
5 „ transported.

BOMBAY CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS FESTIVAL.

IN accordance with arrangements previously made a special sermon on the subject of the important place due to Sunday School teaching in the educational system, was preached by the Rev. A. G. Lewis in the Cathedral, on Sunday evening the 28th Oct. Monday, the 29th, the day of the festival proper, was begun with a full choral celebration in the Cathedral at 7 a.m., the Clergy and Sunday School teachers from the other parishes being present, as well as some of the parents of the Sunday School scholars. The Rev. A. G. Lewis was the celebrant, the Rev. Fr. Greathead of Mazagon, the Gospeller, and the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Chaplain of Colaba, Epistoler. The service commenced with Hymn 317 A. and M., sung as a processional; the music of the office was Gray in F. Hymn 311, part 2, was sung after the consecration, and the Nunc Dimittis to the Parisian tones as recessional. After the celebration the teachers and friends assembled at Mr. Lewis' house for breakfast. A most interesting conference was held, preceded with prayer, the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston taking the chair, and introducing the subject of Sunday Schools for discussion. At 5-30 p.m., the children belonging to the churches of Sonapore, Colaba, Mazagon and the Cathedral, some 170 in all, assembled under their teachers in the Cathedral compound. Those of the boys who sing in the different choirs, being vested in their surplices and cassocks, headed the procession singing, as the long line of boys and girls, with their banners flying, marched up the nave, that splendid processional Hymn 391 in Hymns A. and M. Settled in their seats, the boys in the choir stalls and north transept, the girls in the nave, a metrical Litany for children, No. 473, was sung, alternate verses solo and chorus. Then the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, ascending the pulpit, spoke to the little ones a few simple, tender words, drawing out most beautifully the truth that the Church is the place of refuge for children, that there Jesus is ever present to offer them His love. He bade them look on all that was done for them in Church or School as the gift of Jesus, as portions of His love to them. The eager and attentive faces seemed to show that these words were not thrown away. The address ended, there followed Hymn 331. Then the General Confession, Prayer for Pardon, Lord's Prayer, a short lesson, I John ii. v. 1 to 13, the Nunc Dimittis, the Creed, two or three appropriate Collects, and then Hymn 341, was sung as a recessional. Thus came to an end one of the brightest and most edifying services it has been our good fortune to attend. There can be no question as to the benefit to children that should be derived from services such as this; it is often felt that the ordinary services are above the capacity of our little ones; our sermons they cannot comprehend, and so do not listen to them; but in such a service as that just described, there was nothing the youngest and simplest child might not fully understand, both in the prayers and in the address. Besides, the fact of a service provided especially for children is calculated in itself, of whatever kind it may be, to awaken their interest and bind their attention. It is by services such as this that the preacher's longing will be fulfilled, and our little ones grow up, loving their Church as their home, as their refuge, because in her walls they find all the love that make home what it is.—*Bombay Church Chronicle.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE INDIAN HORSE MARKET.

(*Communicated to the Madras Times.*)

A BOMBAY paper complains that a good pair of Australian carriage horses is not to be had in Bombay for love or money, and that there are no shipments of horses announced from the colonies. [The last statement is incorrect, as there are at least two ships with horses on their way to Madras.—ED. *M. T.*] This comes of a country like India depending entirely on foreign horse markets for its supply, and we suppose the walers will fail us soon, if they have not done so already, just as the Arabs failed us long ago. Twenty years since a man might buy a very decent Arab for Rs. 400; to-day he would be lucky to get the same sort of horse for seven, or even eight hundred rupees. Walers are worth double (in money value, not in merit) what they were a decade or two ago, and Cape horses and South American horses have, we may say, disappeared altogether. Worse than all, there is no possibility of buying a fair country-bred, a Mahratta, Pegu, or Cabul pony without paying quite a fancy price for him,—a fact which causes others than rich men to grumble.

Once upon a time we heard a great deal about the inestimable benefits the Indian Turf and Viceroy's Plates were likely to confer upon the horse owning community, but it appears to us that these great promises are as yet unrealised. Perhaps we might go further and say, that the Indian Turf, only careful of importing cracks from abroad, has succeeded in ruining the indigenous horse-flesh of India. No doubt interested parties will declaim against this idea altogether; but let the reader look to results and consider their barrenness. Nine men out of ten, European or Native, don't care two pence for the improved breed of horses they were promised by racing speculators. All they wanted was the *cheap* horse, and, for their purposes, the *good* horse of the country in days gone by. Racing cracks never get into their hands unless hopelessly screwed, and for all the advantage the Indian Turf has conferred on the man of moderate means, without sporting tastes, it is more than probable that he would be better without it. The Turf, for instance, seems to us to have driven the so-called Arab out of Southern India altogether, while it has given us nothing but the costly and very risky Australian in its place; and as for country-bred horses, they grow worse and worse day by day, as the very natural consequence of the patronage accorded to foreign, or colonial horses. More than this their price is doubled, because there are fewer bred, and yet there are many competent authorities to assure us that parts of India are admirably suited to the breeding of very serviceable animals; all that is wanted to ensure success being capital and a knowledge of the business. But, if this is so, why cannot individuals or companies speculate in horse breeding establishments? Surely it would pay to send cheap, fairly useful horses and ponies into the market to satisfy the wants of the many people who neither require first class horses, or care to pay a long price for them? There is a great demand for the kind of horse or pony we speak of—an animal, of necessity, country bred,—but he is not to be had, unless perhaps in the remote districts, and then only by a freak of good fortune. Horse breeding in India, in these latter days at least, would appear to be an utter failure, and we can only attribute the fact to the monopoly our Australian Cousins have got into their hands, and which is about as unsatisfactory a monopoly for the general public as any monopoly can well be. Of course, the Government demand for powerful horses to mount their heavy cavalry and drag their heavy guns, has a great deal to say to the discountenance of local breeding, but the Indian Turf appears to us to be also responsible in the business in consequence of its discouragement of country-bred horses for which it has never a race or a prize worth mentioning. Who ever hears, at any Indian Meeting, of a race for Kattiwar, Deccan, Mahratta or any other indigenous breed? There is sometimes a scurry for Cavalry Sowars mounted on their own screaming studs, but follies of that sort only discourage more than ever horse breeding enterprise in India, and unless the Government, the Turf, and the public take this matter up, the latter must be content, as they are now content, to starve as it were in the midst of a possible plenty.

We would suggest that better encouragement should be given to Zemindars to breed, generally useful, not of course thoroughbred horses and ponies. District officials might look after this, and the Government might aid them with suitable sires; with pecuniary assistance to local periodical horse shows, and a general and liberal encouragement of Zemindars desirous of entering on small horse breeding speculations. The business is more than a European can manage in this country, as the country now is. There are too many difficulties thrown in his way by the Natives around. He is too clearly marked out for plunder to make such a business as horse-breeding satisfactory or profitable to himself, but that is no reason why small Zemindars could not make a mare or two pay just as the Farmer at home gets profit of her, unless it is that no one will teach him to take any trouble in the matter. The horses a Mahratta, a Deccanee, or a Mysorean could breed, if they were at any pains in the business, would be quite good enough for half the people who want or use horses in this country, and there is reason to think that such horses could be sold in any town of this part of India with handsome profit to the breeder and breaker from three to four hundred rupees. We are not speaking of horses for Government, but of horses for the public, European and Native. Government can afford to pay anything they please for Walers, but the public can't. It is in the public interests we would recommend the stimulation of local enterprise in this matter.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL REPORT FOR 1876-77.

(*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*)

I HAVE been favoured with an early copy of the report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1876-77, which is on the point of being issued. Rather more interest than usual attaches to this report, as it is of course the first that Mr. Chatfield has had to submit to the present Governor of Bombay. Sir Richard Temple's interest in education was early shown in the Central Provinces; and it is believed that the present report has been impatiently awaited, and that the opportunity it presents for criticising the working of the department in Bombay, and it may be initiating important modifications, will not be lost. Perhaps the most striking feature in the report is, that for the first time in the history of the department, as at present organised, the Director is unable to report any increase for the year in the number of schools or scholars. The tide of progress in this direction, which added to the Government schools alone so many as 564 in 1871-72, and 332 in 1872-73, has been flowing with diminished force for some years. But the Secretary of State, in reviewing the reports for 1874-75 and 1875-76, was still able to congratulate the Bombay Government on an increase of 181 schools in the former year, and 144 in the latter, as showing what might be regarded as satisfactory progress. This year, however, the statement shows a decrease both of schools and scholars, there having been 14 of the former and 1,271 of the latter less than in the previous year. The Director traces part of the decrease to the famine which has hurt the schools in many ways, not the least being that the educational cess produce only six lakhs in the year under report, as against seven in the previous year. But there are numerous indications that, apart altogether from the famine, the department has been and likely for some time to be in financial strains. Its income is derived from the Provincial Grant, which must of course be regarded as a fixed quantity, and from local funds, fully one-half of which is contributed by the educational cess. This educational cess I should perhaps explain is one-third of the one-anna cess levied under an Act passed in 1869. This tax for educational purposes, which it is stipulated, must be spent in the talook in which it is raised, has been steadily introduced throughout the presidency with the revenue survey, and thus showed a progressive yearly increase, which brought it from a little over two lakhs in 1864 to seven lakhs in 1870. It has remained at that figure since, except that, as already mentioned, there is a falling-off to the extent of a lakh this year, which is no doubt rightly put down to the famine; but the revenue survey is approaching completion, and the development of the cess revenue has probably reached its limit; so that it is clear that, unless the progress of education is to be checked, recourse must be had to some other method of increasing the local funds. This subject has attracted the notice of Government for some time; and in the letter from the Secretary of State, which is given with this report, it is commended to the particular attention of His Excellency in Council as of considerable importance. In the mean time the strain on the department, caused by a growing expenditure and a fixed income, has compelled Government to revise the grant-in-aid rules sanctioned in 1872. Under these rules the number of aided schools rose in six years from 85 to 255, and the number of scholars from 9,147 to 20,009, and the rate of progress was, if anything, increasing, thus entailing ever-growing demands on the public purse. The grant made to the teachers for the pupils whom they get, though matriculation is withdrawn, and that for the other University examinations, has been reduced by one-half.

MADRAS MORTUARY RETURNS.

DR. CORNISH, Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, has submitted to Government, the abstract returns of births and deaths registered in the Presidency, during July last:—

Births.—The total number of births registered was 48,959, of which number 25,315 were male and 23,644 female children. The ratio of births to population for the month was 20·01, against 24·04 per mille, the mean of the same month for the previous five years. The birth ratio was abnormally low in most of the distressed districts, with the exception of the town of Madras, where, owing to the influx of population from the provinces, the birth ratio appears to be unusually high.

Deaths.—The total registered mortality in the month was 151,078, or an increase of 41,357 deaths over the total of the June returns. "This great increase of mortality," writes Dr. Cornish, "was due principally to increasing severity of the famine, and to an extension of the area of distress. Of the 151,078 registered deaths 84,122 were males and 66,956 females. The male mortality is either largely in excess, or the female deaths are but imperfectly registered. I think it is quite possible that the mortality of the male sex in times of famine may be somewhat higher than that of females. The men wander more than women, and probably exhaust their energies sooner. The death ratio of the population of the whole Presidency has increased from 45·8 per mile in June to 62·04 per mile in July. A registered mortality in the latter proportion is unexampled in our previous twelve years' experience. The excess of mortality is mainly due to the famine districts. The registered causes of death were as follows:—Cholera 27,501; small-pox 6,420; fevers, 43,778; bowel-complaints, 17,503; injuries 1,787; other causes, 54,089. There has been a great increase during July of death registration under the headings 'Fevers,' 'Bowel-complaints,' and 'Other causes,' and for the whole Presidency the registered mortality has been nearly three times the average death ratio in the month of July."

ENQUIRY INTO THE GROUNDING OF THE OTHELLO.

(*Rangoon Gazette*).

THE enquiry into the cause of the grounding of the ship Othello on the Krishna Shoal was heard before the Recorder on the 25th October. Captain Lawson, of the ship Tiger, was assessor. It appears from the evidence that Captain Thomas, on the night of the 6th October, believed he was in the neighbourhood of the Krishna Shoal, and sent the third mate aloft to the mainskysail yard to keep a look-out. The chief mate also went several times to the foretop-gallant yard for the same purpose. Finding the ship coming into 6¼ fathoms of water he let go his anchor, but still kept up a good look-out. Next morning he weighed anchor and proceeded, and afterwards came in sight of a vessel with her three lower masts standing and a flag flying, but no gun was fired. At first she was mistaken for a Chinese junk. Trees on the land were in sight then; on approaching the supposed junk other flags were seen, and the Othello shortly afterwards struck. At the close of the examination of witnesses the Advocate for the defence briefly addressed the Court to the effect that the accident to the ship had occurred entirely through the Krishna Shoal Light-House having been swept away, and that Captain Thomas, when he left Liverpool on his present voyage, had no knowledge that the Light House was not in its usual place, or that a light ship had been substituted. The Government Advocate in his address laid stress on the point that the Captain should have waited till 12 o'clock noon, in order to take observations, before he weighed anchor, having, as was proved, only 6¼ fathoms of water.

His Honour the Recorder then called on Captain Lawson, the assessor, for his written opinion, which was handed in, to the effect that Captain Thomas had under the circumstances done all that was prudent in having anchored when he found himself in 6¼ fathoms of water, and in keeping a watch aloft, and that no blame was attached to him.

His Honour the Recorder concurred in this opinion, and stated that although there were grounds to justify the enquiry being instituted, there was no doubt that everything had been done by Captain Thomas which prudence and skill required; that the accident to the ship was solely caused by the absence of the Light-House and to the Commander being in ignorance of that fact. Captain Thomas was acquitted without a stain on his reputation as a skilful and prudent navigator.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

(*Rangoon Review.*)

A MOST extraordinary case is said to be pending before the Myoke of Shoaydoung Township, Prome District. It appears that not very long ago this township boasted of the presence of a Burmese belle who was the reigning beauty in the place and in the country for miles around. She was much sought after by two young men in particular, and these she loved almost equally well. One of them was well off as to worldly goods, the other was poor, and it is stated that the beauty showed a slight preference to the poor one. But as it will at times happen, gold won the day and the girl became the rich one's bride. Shortly afterwards cholera put in an appearance in Shoay-doung, and amongst its early victims claimed the young bride. There was, as might be expected, great lamentation, weeping, and wailing, mourning for her loss. Municipal laws, however, are severe, and it was incumbent to bury people dying of the plague the very day of death. So the corpse of the young wife was laid in a coffin and hurried to the grave yard. As darkness was fast deepening when the afflicted husband, relatives, and friends reached the place of burial, it was decided to leave the coffin in the *zai yat* till the morning, when the burial was to take place. This was done, and soon the *zai yat* held nothing besides the shell containing the beautiful remains of the late belle of the township. Not long after the disappointed lover made his appearance in the rest-house. He was also weeping and lamenting. He had come to see the fresh mound of earth that would indicate where his lost love lay. To his surprize he saw the coffin, and love as well as curiosity induced him to have one long last look at features so well, but so unfortunately, loved. Eager fingers soon unscrewed the lid; but just as he was about to press his lips to the cold ones of the corpse in farewell kiss, he started back on hearing a deep sigh. He waited, and there came another. He was a lover, true; but he was also a Burman and superstitious, so with hair on end fancying it was a ghost he fled to his house, and then related, as best he could, all that had happened. His parents and friends believing it to be a case of mistaken death hurried to the burial ground, and there, true enough, found the girl alive. They hurried her home, and the boy gave no peace till the rescued one was married to him. The former husband heard of the whole affair, and came to claim his fond one—his wife. The second husband refused to give her up—and replied that *his* wife was dead, that the woman whom he had married had been restored to life for him, and that she was no more her former husband's property. Hence the suit. A number of Burmese elders have been referred to for the law in point, one of our native townsmen being amongst the number who has supplied the above information.

EFFICIENCY BEFORE ECONOMY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE urgent necessity for reducing expenditure in all departments of the public service may make the Government of India peculiarly anxious to reduce the strength of the Madras Army. 'How the retrenchment of local military expenditure may be effected with an increase of regimental efficiency is the problem that Sir Neville Chamberlain will do his utmost to solve. In connection with this important subject, we may now reprint some suggestions for the re-organisation of the Madras Army, which we published in April 1871:—

In order to form a small, compact, but efficient Army, with Reserves composed of several Army Corps, complete in themselves to consist of as many Regiments as the requirements of the Presidency demands, the Infantry portion of the Army should be divided into three classes:—

1st Class.—Effectives—Corps composed of young and hale men, armed with breech-loaders, fully instructed in musketry outpost duties, and construction of field works, well-paid, suitably dressed, ready equipped in all respects for the field, and officered under the old organisation. Service limited to 15 years, as a rule, but it found fit to serve as effectives to be allowed a further period at the discretion of Commandant, the men to have the option of taking their discharge after a certain number of years service. These Corps, when not on service, to be brigaded at large stations.

2nd Class.—Garrison.—Corps composed of men unfit for effective service, to garrison stations, and to take, when necessary, the place of the 1st class when called into active service or service beyond sea, officered under irregular system.

3rd Class—Pensioners.—Effectives liable to be called out, when required, to take the place of the 2nd class, to be drilled and inspected periodically, officered as requirements may demand.

Pay, &c.—Privates serving in effective corps to receive Rs. 12 per mensem, and an additional rupee every five years as reward for good conduct—liable to forfeiture for any period under six months, by award of Commandant. Recruits to receive a free kit or allowance for the same, and to be hutted by Government. 2nd class—Pay and allowances as at present. 3rd Class—Effectives, when called out, to receive the pay of 2nd class, minus good conduct allowance.

The Cavalry to be organised on the same plan, but only of 1st and 2nd class—(the 2nd class to correspond with the Infantry 3rd class)—armed with a light breech-loader, not to be used as a rule when mounted, but to dismount to fire, to be employed as videttes on the Prussian system.

To form the nucleus of the 1st class or Effective Army. Constitute ten Regiments, and fully officer them by calling for volunteers from Staff Corps and locals to fill the senior grades; the general list to be drafted into these corps as Captains and Lieutenants, and Cadets from England to complete the lower grade.

Corps to be composed of six Companies of 100 men, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, including Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, and 1 Surgeon. Pay full batta, stations.

Officers entering General Staff or orther duties of short tenure to be seconded.

Duties of a permanent nature to be transfered permanently to the Staff Corps.

Promotion to be by seniority, Commandant by selection, and compulsory Regimental Retiring Funds formed by a percentage, on monthly pay and allowances.

EUROPEAN PAUPERISM IN BRITISH INDIA.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THE class of people who fall into the vortex of impecuniosity, now commonly termed loafers and vagrants, is multifarious. There is no doubt that numerous instances of destitution would never have occurred, had a healthy interest been manifested in the personal welfare of many who were once respected servants, but now under the ban of loaferism, ostracised from all social clans. Numbers of the unemployed are put to various shifts to keep body and soul together; from three or four, as a rule, club and engage a room in a hut in a very poor quarter of the town, sleeping on mats, without bed or bedding, and eating the leavings of the tables of the wealthy, which is retailed out by the massaulchies, others are even put to worse shifts, for they know not where to lay their heads, and sleep wherever they can dodge in; it is evident from the numbers of the vagrant class visible in an ordinary walk through the town, that their intention and desire is to live an honest life, for it is rarely that they appear as *criminals* before the Town Magistrates.

The sources of labour to the unemployed are few: odd jobs at theatres, &c., helping to swell pageants, native marriages, processions, and masquerading as soldiers and bandsmen at the foregoing. The remuneration for this service averages about a rupee the night, with native refreshment. These jobs in town seldom extend beyond three days in a stretch, but occasionally it occurs, that the services of this class are retained for a fortnight, on a stretch in the country, on the occasion of feasts and marriage festivities among the well-to-do portion of the native community; they are found in provisions, and paid for this service a little over a rupee a day. The destitute obtain employment at the jetties as labourers, rolling trucks and handling goods during the night, in the same manner as is done by their native fellow labourers during the day. Mr. Munro, the Superintendent of the Jetties, has kindly afforded the poor white this opportunity of honest labour, and the means of keeping away wolfish hunger from the unfortunate, the payment for this work is one anna per hour or twelve annas from six p. m. to six a. m., but it is not always that even this work is available.

The means of recreation to this unfortunate class is very limited; they hold the key of the street, but Providence has wisely and mercifully, in the church and benefactions of private individuals, opened a few institutes about the town for the comfort of all; to these the unfortunates have the entry, where, for the time, care and deep sorrow is ameliorated, if not overcome. Colonel Haig, a gentleman well-known in Calcutta, has taken the interests of all unfortunates closely to heart, and independent of the expense that is entailed on him in the maintenance of the Reading-room in Bentinck Street, he every other Monday provides a tea and a feed for all-comers, prayers are offered up on these occasions, and those present receive kindly and good advice. The Young Men's Christian Association is another institute in Bow Bazar, where frequent meetings are held and a substantial meal provided for the needy. And it is a pleasure to witness the genial reception afforded the poor and needy, the alacrity with which they are waited upon by kindly-hearted gentlemen, the orderly manner in which these poor famine-stricken souls receive, and banquet on the health, strength-giving nourishment, supplied by a few generously disposed ladies and gentlemen. The Revd. Mr. Clifford has the conducting and managing of this institute, and it must be gratifying for him to witness the good he is the channel of; he is very popular among those in distressed circumstances, and it is refreshing to hear the hearty manner in which his endeavours are appreciated.

The Tea and Reading-room described in your impression of the 16th instant is worthy of support, and from its contiguity to Chandney Chowk could be helped by the well-wishers of the institute on the co-operative system. The house is clean, orderly, *and respectable*; ladies of position enter it, and join in the recreation afforded there, so the middle class would there find a nice place to obtain slight refreshment at a very small personal expense, without the dread of being inconvenienced or molested

These poor whites seldom appear before the magistrates as criminals; their appearance as vagrants, and as such committed to the work-house are voluntary surrenders, at a time when hope, the salt of life, is crushed, and the unfortunate feels an unsafe custodian of himself. The police, to their honour be it said, do not molest these unfortunates unnecessarily. Application for temporary relief is kindly accorded to the homeless by Mr. Percy, the Police Superintendent, in the shape of a bed in the lock-up, and a hearty meal before the unfortunate leaves in the morning to begin his fresh battle with life. And many a starving wretch has been helped to a meal and small pecuniary relief by the Bobby on beat, relief which Bobby could illafford to give, but at the cost of self-denial.

It is seldom that a sailor descends to the rank of loaferism. The recruits are chiefly married men tied to the country, and clerks thrown out of employ occasionally. Men who belong to good and respectable families are to be met with in this unfortunate position. The instance, I specially remember, that of an unfortunate officer, who was obliged to sell out from the army on account of debt, this gentleman was so reduced by want, that he shipped for the West Indies in an emigrant vessel as a *topaz*.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE WAR.

(*Times, Oct. 10.*)

THE Russian authorities have followed the example set by the Porte and have made important changes of officers commanding different portions of the Army. The post of Chief of the Staff is in future to be occupied by Prince Imeretinsky, although, probably, for all practical purposes, the conduct of the whole of the operations of the forces in front of Plevna will be guided by General Todleben. General Skobelef has long been designated as the leader of the 16th division, and General Ivanoffsky is to command the troops in front of Suleiman Pasha, in place of the Cesarewitch, who is to guide the Army of Reserve, for which the Imperial Guard is apparently to be retained. There appears to be no thought at present on the part of the Government of the Czar of any immediate cessation of hostilities. On the contrary, there is every indication that every nerve will be strained to gain some decided success before active operations are relinquished and the troops allowed to rest in winter quarters. In front of Plevna the Russian soldiery have now been provided with intrenching tools, and have, under the direction of one of the first engineers in the world, broken ground and begun their approaches against the stubborn intrenchments of Ghazi Osman Pasha. The Roumanians have for some time been driving their zigzags towards the second and most commanding redoubt on the Gravitza ridge, and already several days back had completed their fourth parallel and established batteries and places of arms within 50 yards of its counterscarp. Their assault might have been already delivered, but General Todleben, appreciating the wanton waste of men involved in desultory attacks, has seemingly stayed their progress until their allies have advanced their trenches sufficiently to allow the attack to be general along the whole front. The place, however, still seems to be uninvested, and there is even a rumour that Chefket Pasha has marched forward boldly from Orchanie, and thrown himself with his whole force within the fortifications to aid in the defence. The Russian Staff, however, under the advice of General Todleben, appear to have been awakened to the necessity of a blockade, for the dashing General Gourko has been put in command of the whole of the cavalry on the Vid, and it is said that the Roumanian troops from Kalafat have been ordered across the Danube, probably to mask the position of Osman on the west.

These measures point to a determination to make a vigorous attempt to capture Plevna before the advance of winter renders field operations extremely difficult. But there is little time to be lost, for the weather has latterly been extremely uncertain, and the communication across the bridges at Sistova and Nikopol, although now restored, has been interrupted for two or three days. If such serious inconvenience has resulted from the rain of a few autumnal days, much more perilous embarrassment must be anticipated when the real cold of winter has set in, especially if, as seems to be believed, the approaching season is to be more than usually severe. According to trustworthy authorities, neither animals nor human beings can exist in the open in Bulgaria during the bitter months of January and February. If this be so, it is difficult to understand how any troops can be kept even in stationary camps un-

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less shelter is provided for both men and horses underground. Nor would this shelter be necessary for the combatants alone. Places of repose must be provided along the lines of communication at which convoys may halt, secure from the terrible cold which congeals the blood and withers vital power at the hour of sunrise. Against such extraordinary cold neither wooden huts nor warm clothing will suffice. Both sides must suffer severely, but the Russian soldiers are more prone to feel changes of temperature than the Turks, as they drink spirits, which ever tend to render the human frame extremely sensitive to the variations of the thermometer.

The weather is now reported not to be wet; but it is still gloomy, and, although the siege works in front of Plevna may proceed, no operations on the Jantra or Lom are to be expected till the roads have recovered from the effects of the late rain. Suleiman Pasha seems to be preparing to take the earliest advantage of the power of moving. He has organised the forces at his disposal into three Army Corps, and appears to be concentrating between and in front of the ramparts of Rasgrad and Rustchuk, as if with the intention of hurling his columns against that part of the Russian position that lies upon the Lower Lom. If he can here break through, he must inflict much serious damage on his opponent, as he may, by pushing his advance, gain the road to the bridge at Simnitza, and deal a heavy blow against the most sensitive point in the Muscovite line of communications. He is, no doubt, quite as eager as his adversaries, to gain some decisive success within the few weeks that may still remain open for manœuvring, but his difficulties are great. The central position held by the troops of the Czar between his army and that of Osman Pasha gives them a great advantage, and it is only natural to suppose that in any advance that he may make in the direction of the mouth of the Jantra he will find not only the opponent force more numerous than it was when pressed backwards by Mehemet Ali, but also supported by intrenchments more plentiful, more carefully prepared, and more strongly armed than those which stayed the Ottoman progress at the time of the combat of Cerkovna. The small arm equipment of the Russian troops should also now be superior to what it previously was, as large quantities of Berdan rifles have been reported on their way to the front. With these the Guards have always been armed, but the troops originally mobilized at Kischineff were not provided with them. They are quite equal to the armament of the Turks, who for the first time experienced their effect when they came into collision with the 26th Russian Division and fell back baffled from the wooded heights above Verbodka.

In Asia the attempt of the Grand Duke Michael to roll back the army of Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha appears to have been abandoned, as there are no further reports of fighting in this direction. But it is extremely doubtful if we have yet learnt the real course of the incidents that occurred last week between Kars and Alexandropol. The Turkish assertion that the Russians lost 15,000 men cannot be accepted, and the report that at one time the guns of the fortress of Kars fired upon the troops of General Melikoff is extremely curious, as, according to the version received from the Ottoman side, the Russian advance did not penetrate beyond Great Yagni, which, on account not only of distance, but also of the configuration of the ground, could not possibly be reached by projectiles from the permanent outworks.

"FALLACIES ABOUT THE WAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I have read with great interest an article in *The Times* of the 3rd of October headed "Fallacies about the War." I was with the Turkish Army for the best part of three months this summer, and latterly was with Raouf Pasha's force at Slivno and Yeni Saghra, and I should like particularly to draw attention to that part of your Correspondent's letter in which he points out the possibility there was of an immediate Russian advance after the crossing of the Balkans, and the mistake the Russian commanders committed in not making that advance. Your Correspondent's remarks on the weakness and demoralization of Raouf's force are true to the letter. It is not understood in England how nearly the Russian invasion of Roumelia was a complete success. If Gourko had crossed the Balkans a week earlier he certainly could have been at Adrianople before Suleiman arrived there from Montenegro. The effects of the first Russian repulse at Plevna are overrated; it was the sudden appearance of Suleiman's army south of the Balkans which really altered the whole aspect of the campaign. When Gourko's advance guard first appeared in the Tundja Valley Raouf's force was nominally 15,000 men, but this force was scattered over a large extent of country, was composed to a great extent of irregular troops, was badly provisioned, and was entirely demoralized. Seven battalions belonging to it were shut up in Shipka, two battalions had been left at Slivno to keep order in the town, and a force of 2,000 men and a battery of field artillery were at Tirnova, at the junction of the Philippopolis and Jamboli Railway. On the 20th of July Raouf's head-quarters were at Yeni Saghra, and his strength as given to me that day was about 5,500 Infantry and 1,000 Cavalry, a great many of the latter being Circassians. He had also four batteries of field artillery and a battery of mountain guns. If Gourko had pushed on at once, this was the only force he would have had to meet. Raouf did, however, receive reinforcements before the battle of Yeni Saghra. Gourko had crossed the Balkans by the 14th of July, and it was not till the 21st that Suleiman arrived at Adrianople from Dedeagh with the first detachment of the Montenegro battalions. There was, therefore, a clear week in which there was only Raouf between Gourko and Adrianople. One is told, of course, that it was impossible for the Russians to advance with Osman's army at Plevna threatening their flank. But the Russians were fighting Turks, and the Turk never would have left his positions at Plevna and risked a battle in the open. The Russian commanders could have ignored Osman for the time being, and have chosen their own time for attacking him. No one can doubt the immense moral effect a Russian occupation of Adrianople would have had.

In all probability there would have been peace, for besides the demoralization of Raouf's forces despair was then springing up among the Turkish commanders.

Savfet Pasha, while in command at Osman Bazar, said before me that "though England had given no material assistance to the Turks, he hoped she would help them to obtain a favourable peace that they would defend the line of the Balkans and then make peace." Unfortunately Gourko had then already crossed the Balkans. Raouf was trying to instil a little more fanaticism into his men as a last chance of persuading them to fight, and Suleiman himself told me he thought he was too late to do any good.
—I remain, yours, &c. MELGUND.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, OCT. 9.

M. GAMBETTA and the printer of his Address have been summoned to appear on Friday before the 9th Chamber of Correctional Police, the usual preliminary investigation, or instructions, being dispensed with. The summons describes the charge as one of insulting the President of the Republic by publishing an electoral Circular, beginning with these words, "Citizens, after four long months," and ending with "for the country and the Republic;" which Circular, posted in the public thoroughfares, contains in particular a phrase thus couched:—"She will condemn the dictatorial policy; she will leave the Chief of the Executive Power, transformed into a plebiscitary candidate, no other alternative than to submit or resign."

M. Gambetta addressed the electors of the 20th Arrondissement to-night in the American Circus, Chateau d'Eau. The period allowed for public meetings having expired last night, it was technically a private meeting—that is to say, every one present had a lithographed invitation. About 6,000 of these were issued, and the Circus was packed, a number of persons being unable to obtain admission. The proceedings were of the most orderly nature. M. Gambetta had an enthusiastic reception, and spoke for an hour and a quarter. He said:—

"In appearing before you amid such anxious emotions and such serious preoccupations for Paris and for all France, do not forget that I appear before you as your late Deputy. The necessities of the situation, the gravity of the questions at stake, the dangers which menace us from an aimless and undefinable policy, preclude my entering into any personal matters. The present demonstration is designed, not simply to discuss a candidature, but to protest against what has happened since the 16th of May. I will not go into the origin of the 16th May. That has been explained by men of the highest competency. It has been unmasked by all the Deputies eager to render an account of their conduct to their constituents, and has already been judged by the country. What I wish to point out is the twofold significance of the issue it has raised, so that the electors may know the bearing of the vote they are about to give. That issue is the existence of universal suffrage and the conquests of the Revolution of 1789. If universal suffrage in the plenitude of its power returns an immense majority of Republicans charged with defending and developing the Republic, it will secure its continued existence; but if, through coercion or corruption, it surrenders itself into the hands of its adversaries, it will seal its own doom. This is a decisive ordeal. The men in power have never abjured their deep aversion for universal suffrage, their detestation of political equality; and they would like nothing better than to lay hands on this foundation of the liberty of France; but peasant, artisan, *bourgeois*, *proletaire*, will all rally in defence of universal suffrage; and if universal suffrage is true to itself, what will become of the petty pretensions of the minority? If, however, a blow were dealt at universal suffrage, the minority would claim to be superior to the majority, and a man asserting a providential mission which raised him above the nation might go *jusqu'au bout*. (Cheers.) Were universal suffrage to abdicate its rights, it would not merely be the abasement and decline of the present generation, but it would be the abasement and death of the country. (Cheers.) There is no need to defend universal suffrage before the Republican Party, before that Democracy whose patience foresight, and self-restraint daily evoke expressions of sympathy and admiration from all parts of Europe. Not only democrats, but those of the Conservatives who value stability, legality, and moderation ought to feel that universal suffrage, if allowed free utterance, if its independence is respected and its verdict deferred to, is a means of peacefully conquering the most acute crises. When its sovereign authority is respected, revolutions are no longer possible; for revolutions do not break out at the moment France has spoken. In our society, which has done for ever with the *ancien regime*, which is passionately democratic, and jealous of the Conquest of 1789, universal suffrage is the indispensable condition of order, stability, and respect for the law. I adjure all sincere Conservatives to reflect on the spectacle of the last five months, to consider how patiently the nation has borne the interruption to business, the economic crisis, and all the trouble caused by the 16th of May; to consider its calmness and tranquility, its patient waiting for the certain appeal to its verdict, and to say whether so pacific a solution would have been possible without universal suffrage. We have witnessed five months of union, concord, hope, and wisdom; the repression of all impetuous movements of indignation. Could this have happened but for the certainty that universal suffrage would pronounce, and that when that sovereign judge had given its verdict, nobody would be found to resist it? (Cheers.) Conservatives as well as Republicans ought to regard universal suffrage as an instrument of progress and enlightenment which entitles the humblest man to discuss public questions and brings all classes into contact. It is by the practice of universal suffrage that Frenchmen have become able to appreciate the difficulties and obstacles of political life, the thorny circumstances besetting a country so sadly divided. Universal suffrage recently rendered profound homage to the memory of a man who has left us an imperishable record in his political testament. That august national fête was a demonstration of universal suffrage. (Cheers.) That great citizen, dying on the eve of victory, left us a lesson and an example, and when his body was borne along the Boulevards surrounded by his lieutenants and colleagues, and amid hundreds of thousands of mourners, that spectacle vindicated the memory of the august dead from the insults and calumnies of writers who are a disgrace to their species. (Cheers.) Round that grave there was accomplished a political act of the highest significance. After the procession had passed through multitudes moved but self-restrained, and whose silence was more expressive than all eloquence, words were pronounced over the tomb which constitute a pledge for the union of all true Liberals, whether old Parliamentarians, Republicans by birth, or Republicans by conviction. And the man designated by France to contribute to this alliance of concord and wisdom is a man of high authority, whose name is the highest expression of moderation, wisdom, and fidelity to the cause of liberty—Jules Grevy. (Rounds of cheering.) Our adversaries pretend, indeed, that he is unknown; but the National Assembly, at the most troubled moment of our history, chose him as its President, and France was reassured when she saw the discipline, promptitude, and exemplary wisdom with which the Republican Party filled up the place of its most eminent leader. The Republicans feel that the highest post in the State could not be better occupied than by such a man. They do not want that post occupied by a genius, for geniuses are very dangerous, though that does not prove that the reverse of geniuses are the best. (Laughter and cheers.) What is wanted for the first post in the State is tried intelligence, a strict sense of duty, and sedulous respect for the will of the nation." (Cheers.)

After disclaiming any personal ambition, and declaring his wish to remain the servant of Democracy, M. Gambetta said:—

"France has resolved from the first to send back the 363, not only entire, but reinforced. I was supposed to be too sanguine when on the eve of the last election I predicted a strong Republican majority, but the event proved that I did not speak at random, and, after sifting the information which reaches me from all quarters, I assure you that the 363 will return to Versailles 400. (Loud cheers.) If that happens, if our adversaries, after exhausting every means of intimidation, see their minority of 158 reduced to 130, what will they think of it? We are described, indeed, as Radicals, aiming at the overthrow of every institution; but, to use a now celebrated expression, the country will not believe it. (Laughter and cheers.) The country will emphatically pronounce for the development of Republican principles and against the policy of the Vatican. (Cheers.) The official candidates, shielded by the patronage of Marshal MacMahon, profess to be men of order and peace, who will maintain the Constitution till 1880; but the 3 years' repose they promise would be 3 years of anxiety, during which we should be afraid to close our eyes, and, like the hero of the 'Peau de chagrin, should be constantly seeing the approach of the fatal term. Some of them hold out the prospect of a Constitutional Monarchy when the Comte de Chambord shall have abdicated, or some other event shall have occurred; but these candidates are very few. The great bulk of the official candidates are Bonapartists, for never since the disasters of 1870 have the Bonapartists found a Cabinet so zealous for them, so docile to their inspiration, so willing to install them in public offices. It arouses one's indignation to see men associated with the crime of the 2d of December put before the electors under the patronage of the Government of the Republic. Such a degree of audacity has profoundly moved public opinion, to see the men responsible for the mutilation of France recommended by the Government.'' (Cheers.)

M. Gambetta, in conclusion, declared the movements of the Reactionary Coalition to be inspired by the Vatican; and he warmly denounced Clericalism, which, prostituting the name of religion, aimed at temporal domination, sought control first of elementary and then of higher education, so as ultimately to subordinate the civil power to a kind of theocratic authority. He described Clericalism, repelled all over Europe, as choosing France for the scene of its last attempt, and painted the serious peril France would incur in the present critical condition of Europe from the ascendancy of Ultramontane policy. He was loudly cheered on sitting down, and, after cheers for the Republic, the meeting dispersed.

OCT. 10.

Last night, at the very hour when M. Gambetta was addressing the thousands of Belleville, the Duc de Broglie attended a *reunion intime* of the Paris Conservative Committees, and delivered a speech, which I transmit in full, not only because so much has happened during his four months' silence for which the Duke is responsible, but because the speech is quite as significant for what it does not as for what it does say:—

"It behoves us in our controversies, as well as in our efforts of Conservative propaganda, to clear up the ground on which the electoral combat is about to open. The discussions which have arisen and been exhausted for the last three months, as also certain recent documents like the violent Manifesto of M. Gambetta, may serve us for this purpose. It is still necessary to revert to the term in which the dispute was started on the 16th of May last by Marshal MacMahon himself. What, in fact, did Marshal MacMahon mean on the 16th of May? What was the cause of his signal rupture with M. Jules Simon? How did we explain it—my colleague, M. de Fourton, to the Chamber of Deputies, and I to the Senate? We both recalled the loyalty with which Marshal MacMahon had accepted the Republican Constitution, the scrupulosity with which he had carried it out, the alacrity with which he had facilitated the formation of two Ministries whose devotion to the public was beyond doubt. He had only asked them, we said, one thing—not to undergo the yoke of Radicalism, and that Radicalism we exhibited, personified in its leader, in him who knows alike how to serve its interests and prepare its accession—M. Gambetta. It was when the President of the Republic perceived that his Ministry was undergoing the Radical yoke, instead of combating it, that he resolved to part with it. It was this conduct which I characterized in these words:—'It might befit M. Jules Simon to be the ally and partner of M. Gambetta. It did not befit Marshal MacMahon—it did not befit either his conscience or his glory.' The question was thus very simple—Conservatism and Radicalism, MacMahon and Gambetta. It was all expressed in those ideas and two names. Reduced to these terms, however, it had precisely the fault of being too simple and clear for our adversaries' convenience. Between Conservation and Radicalism French society could not hesitate, and between the name of MacMahon and that of Gambetta the distance was too great, the comparison of past history and recollections too disadvantageous to one of the two for our adversaries to agree to present themselves thus before the country. It was requisite to seek ambiguities, to collect clouds, in order to lessen the clearness of an alternative which condemned them beforehand. In the first place, it was sought to avoid the comparison of the two names. It was sought to confront Marshal MacMahon with another adversary, another rival than M. Gambetta. You know to whom they applied—to that illustrious old man who, in the varied incidents of his life, had rendered service to France, and even to the Conservative cause, which nobody is so blind or ungrateful as to disregard. M. Gambetta willingly put himself behind M. Thiers with a disinterestedness which did not require much patience from his ambition; but you know by what an unforeseen blow Providence has withdrawn M. Thiers from the political arena opportunely for his fame, opportunely for saving him from trying the experiment and presenting the spectacle how powerless he would have been to restrain with a failing hand the movement he professed to govern. M. Thiers having disappeared, what other name is there to resort to? One, indeed, has been found honourable, and not very compromising; but he who bears it has himself appeared a little surprised at the *eclat* with which it was encircled. We see, therefore, that M. Grevy only half agrees to assume a part which really consists of making his face a mask; and M. Gambetta, on his side, is not careful every day to wear a mask. No doubt when he is on his guard, when the watchword of the Party is imposed on and recalled to him, he gives his man of straw enforced compliments, which reluctantly escape his lips; but at certain times, as in yesterday's Manifesto, what an arrogant tone, what haughty language! In his mouth that alternative of which he is so fond—' submit or resign '—which justice has had to condemn, in order to show that nobody is above the laws, means only one thing—you must submit to me, or resign in my favour. Thus we are brought back, as at the first day, to those two names—MacMahon and Gambetta, facing and looking at each other. This is the first point it behoves us to attest; and now remark that what has been vainly attempted with names is as unsuccessfully attempted with ideas. Between Conservatism and Radicalism the question was too simple, as I have just said. It was absolutely necessary to shift it. In how many ways has this been tried; but I am confident none will succeed. It was first represented that the matter was not a purely social question, such as Conservatism and Radicalism, but a purely political question, such as the form of Government. It was the Republic which the 16th of May wanted to destroy, in favour of what Monarchy they did not say. Marshal MacMahon, in a simple sentence, disposed of this fabrication. 'The Constitution,' he said in his Message, 'is confided to my custody; I will make it respected.' The Constitution means the Republic, not the Republic of Sectaries, not a Republic of Divine Right, not prior to any Constitution, and imposing itself on the national will, but a Republic created by law, and which can give way to another Government only in the legal forms provided by the Constitution itself. From the moment Marshal MacMahon promises to make the Constitution respected, it is the Republic thus understood that he swears to maintain. Here then is one subterfuge which must be given up. Shall I speak of the others put forward every day? None of them can bear a moment's discussion; not one of them has during three months of preparation stood the test of experience and evidence. We were Clericals, it was said, menacing all the Civil liberties of the country. Well, we have been governing for three months, and people are not sparing in their accusations that we have resorted largely to arbitrary and dictatorial acts. Thus the legal use we have made in struggling against an unexampled outburst of passion in the Press of all the means at the disposal of the Government is included in that series of arbitrary and illegal acts with which we are reproached. Where is one which strikes at the freedom of conscience of citizens. Where is one that bears a trace of fanaticism and intolerance? We menaced the peace of Europe, and you remember it was emphatically said the Dissolution meant war. What cloud has arisen on the relations of the Government with foreign Powers? What shadow of diplomatic difficulties have we had? I am well aware that these very generous and patriotic predictions which were hurled against us three months ago, having been without effect, are now postponed till the elections, and I expect the reappearance in the intervening period of those newspaper articles and telegrams which start from Paris, and go to Rome, Berlin, or London, to return hither to scare the Bourse and scatter consternation everywhere. I denounce beforehand these manœuvres of the eleventh hour, but I am confident that their effect is exhausted, and that nobody will believe this time that Italy—for it is of her we are generally told—would have the slightest anxiety should he who has the honour to be named Duc de Magenta be declared in the right. What remains? Ah! there are disputes between the personal and the Parliamentary power. Because Marshal MacMahon has said two things—first, that nobody had the right to deprive him of the power with which the Constitution invested him; secondly, that he would never capitulate to Radicalism, he is accused of having used the language of a dictator, and violated the rules of the Parliamentary *regime*. I am an old Parliamentarian much attached to that form of Government; but when the moment has come and the place is propitious, I shall endeavour to show what I once already said from the tribune of the National Assembly—that the rules of that *regime* could not be transferred, without considerable modification, from a Monarchy to a Republic, and from a King to the Chief of an elective State. Meanwhile, I will confine myself to putting one question to those who reproach Marshal MacMahon with having carried personal views into office. If those who are put forward to succeed him, if M. Grey attained the rank marked out for him, and M. Gambetta that to which he aspires, would not they, too, have a political line, and would they not take office precisely to make it prevail? Would they choose Ministers and accommodate themselves to an Administration which did not agree with them in Democratic and Republican principles? I wish, if, unfortunately, we should ever see them in that lofty post, they may display as much Parliamentary tolerance as was manifested by Marshal MacMahon during five months, taking, as he did, for his Ministers those who had contested the origin of his powers and ever personally insulted him. You see none of these accessory questions will bear discussion for one instant. Not one of them is the true question which is about to be debated. Conservation or Radicalism, nothing else is at stake—Conservation, of which Marshal MacMahon is the defender; Radicalism, of which M. Gambetta is the representative. Let me tell you we are on the eve of a great battle. At the moment the Armies are taking up their position a morning fog, the dust which rises from the tread of men and horses, often forms a thick cloud, which prevents them making out their position and respective forces; but the moment the first shot is fired the mist rises, the sun appears, and exposes to view the two armies, with the colour of their banners. Let us hope that the sun will not set without shining on the triumph of justice and right."

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12 " .... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

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Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum
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All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£500,000.

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DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

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NOTICES.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Now Ready.

THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
NOVEMBER 1877.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay........Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer," Office.
Deolalee........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.........G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.........Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund...."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona...........Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad......Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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For sale at this Office,
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and heir dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32' by 22'
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	....
Double Pole	20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	....
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in Old Emaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.
(*Extract from the Lancet.*)

We have examined the stock of Hungarian Wines in the cellars of Mr. Max Greger, of 7, Mincing Lane, the Agent of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, for introducing the Hungarian Wines to the notice of English consumers. These Wines, offered to the consumer through the direct Agency of the representative of the growers, are well worthy of the attention of the public and the profession. Hungary is the next great Wine-producing country to France, and the export of her Wines to that country is largely increasing. A great deal of Hungarian Wine is also sold in this country under the false title of French and Portuguese Wines, better known to ordinary Wine drinkers. But they should need no such recommendation. We found in Mr. Max Greger's cellars, Wines which can favourably compare with the highest class of French and Rhenish Vintages. Amongst Red dinner Wines, the Carlowitz (dry and selected,) and amongst White Wines, the Somlau and white Œdenburg (selected) are remarkable for excellence of flavour, for delicacy, and for soundness. Many of the Hungarian Wines are of high alcoholic standard, and for all medical purposes, as for ordinary consumption, they are by far more worthy of notice than most of the common and adulterated French Wines offered at equal prices. A considerable quantity of Hungarian Wine is sold in England as *Port Wine* and as *Bordeaux Wine*; but there can be no reason why they should not be known in their own names. The Hungarian Wines are particularly rich in phosphoric acid, and are generally richer in alcohol than the Bordeaux Wines. The dietetical powers of these Wines are of a high order, and *we commend to the Medical profession the pure Wines of Hungary as specially worthy of notice.*

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for these Wines, now in such great favour in Europe, and to introduce them in India will supply sample cases containing 1 dozen assorted kinds.

Red.	per dozen.	White.	per dozen.
No. 1 Eriau	17 0	No. 9 Bakator	20 0
" 6 Carlowitz	20 0	" 14 Ruster Dry	36 0
" 25 " selected,	23 0	" 16 Odenburg	24 8
" 31 Ofner Auslese	24 8	" 39 Ofner Auslese	24 8
And other kinds		" 30 Sparkling	37 8

White Crown Tokay, 1834 Vintage 78 0
No. 6 Carlowitz in Octaves 7½ dozen .... Rs. 125
" " qr. casks 15 " 240
Also Max Greger's "Generosa" Sherry (Spanish) qr. casks Rs. 275. Octaves Rs. 160.
Full Price Lists on application.

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For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
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AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medica Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparialla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Labe, have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

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WHITMORE'S,
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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
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NOTICES.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

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PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
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Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

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NOTICES.

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Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.
FACTORIES: LONDON AND ABERDEEN.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Finest Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry. Champagne, Gin, &c.

A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

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WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints, it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. BATHGATE & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. BARRY & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

GILROY, a powerful and very handsome high-caste Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a perfectly broken Cavalry charger, up to 14 stone. Rs. 1,500.

ROB ROY, a very handsome bright Bay Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, well proportioned and compactly built, an excellent hack, and would suit as a first charger, up to 13 stone. Rs. 1,000.

FIREFLY, a very pretty Iron Grey Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1 high, has beautiful paces, splendid form and perfect temper, up to 12 stone. Rs. 1,0 0.

Flea-bitten Grey Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2½ high, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, good mover, up to 14 stone. Rs. 550.

A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, aged, 14-1 high, a very good mover has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 300.

A well-bred Chestnut Arab, 9 years, 14-3, is an excellent saddle horse and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Gulf Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-2 high, a good mover under saddle, and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2½ high, goes exceedingly well in harness, makes a capital Brougham horse. Rs. 400.

A handsome pair of Dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 00.

A very handsome and well-bred English Grey Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, goes splendidly in single harness, and is a first class Mare for a Dogcart. Rs. 400.

For sale, an English-built horse box in first rate order, strong and well finished, suitable for immediate use. Rs. 100.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Oct. 17 1877.

INSURANCE.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities £108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto. 51,080
£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED
£3,250,000 Sterling.

SHOPS, DWELLING-HOUSES, and GOODS insured at moderate rates, and claims promptly settled by CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to take risks upon GOODS and STOCK IN TRADE in SHOPS and GODOWNS in the FORT at moderate rates.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, November 1, 1877.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,006,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ... "	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close on 15th NOVEMBER 1877, and to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Company on or before that date.

The next DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place in 1880, and all who take out POLICIES during the present Year will rank for Four Years' Profits on that occasion.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its Income exceeds THREE QUARTERS of a Million per annum; and its Accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

FUNDS AT 15TH NOVEMBER 1876.

Mortgages	£3,901,857 3 5
Loans on Policies within their value	238,872 9 2
Landed Estate & House Property	179,768 16 5
Government Securities	255,408 5 7
Railway Stocks and Debentures	50,636 10 3
Life Interests and Reversions	63,116 16 10
Stocks of Scottish Chartered Banks	35,571 6 8
Loans on Personal Security	86,685 4 4
Agents' Balances and outstanding Premiums (since accounted for)	219,822 13 8
Interest due and accrued	38,201 16 0
Cash in Bank, on Deposit, and in hand	79,817 1 4
Total Funds	£5,149,708 3 8

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

The Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row, (opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel)
Bombay, November, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852........£ 76,925
Do. 1862........£300,690
Do. 1872........£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One years.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

HEAD OFFICE:—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants participating at each Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P.	cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10	40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 1	22 8 0	32 "
1872 March	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7	24 "

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—A. R. GORDON, Esq., 3, Dean Lane, Fort.

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